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WHEN THE YOUNGSTER CRAWLS INTO MY BED

There's a half-smothered yawn from the cot where he lies,
Supposed to be soundly asleep.
His chubby brown fists rub the "sand" from his eyes,
And the covers fly off in a heap.
His little bare feet strike the floor with a whack;
They race like a young thoroughbred;
They slide like two icicles over my back,
As the youngster crawls into my bed.

"Hey, popsie!" his cheery tones sing in my ear,
While his hand gives my nose a sharp tweak,
"I've come on a visit. I say, do you hear?
Why don't you turn over and speak?"
With a counterfeit snore like a blast from a horn,
I pretend that my eardrums are lead;
But he laughs my most consummate acting to scorn,
When this youngster crawls into my bed.

"Now, tell me a story, please, popsie," pleads he,
A gruff, growling protest I make.
I am too badly tongue-tied to say A B C,
And my brains but a fraction awake.
But growling and snarling don't terrify him,
"You's a bear, are you? Just growl ahead
And I'll be a billy-goat—br-rr-bum-blim!"
And he butts me half out of the bed.

He scoffs at my pitiful bribe of a dime,
He snuggles against my warm breast.
And cuddles up his ear for the "Once on a time"
That ushers in all of the rest
Of the Mother Goose tales and the story-book lore
And the yarns I spin out of my head;
And when I'm pumped dry, it is "Please tell me some more,"
When the youngster crawls into my bed.

After stories galore, then a rollicking play
With his happiness fills his cup.
"What fierce, hungry cub has crawled in here?" I say.
"Oh, please tiger, don't eat me up!"
Then he roars and he ramps, with an awful bubbub,
His feet beat tattoo on my head;
His knees my poor ribs like a washing-board rub,
When the youngster crawls into my bed.

But breathless at last, and so quiet he lies
That his loud thumping heart I can hear,
Until, "One, two, three and the bumbletybee,"
Our signal, sounds thrill in his ear.
He's up! For the minute I've said,
"Rooster crows," the curtain falls down.
The covers from us will have fled,
And when I have finished, "Away, then, he goes!"
That youngster will crawl out of bed.

So he grapples me tight 'twixt his arms and his legs,
And he holds me there, dogged and grim,
"Only five minutes more, Pop!" he earnestly begs;
But the shop bell won't tarry for him.
But they make my heart light all the rest of the day,
These pictures that come in my head,
Of the capers he cuts in that rollicking play
When the youngster crawled into my bed.

—Christian Endeavor World.

"PING-PONG."

The shades of night were falling fast
As to the dining-room there passed
A youthful pair, who gayly bore
A box, on which was, this—no more—
"Ping-pong."

They cleared the table with a swish,
From doily down to butter dish;
Then through the center it stretched a net
And soon the ball the racquet met—
Ping-pong.

"Try not the game," the housemaid cried.
"The dinner is ready now," she sighed.
"And I must put it on the board."
The young man turned and fiercely roared:
"Ping-pong."

The cook strode to the open door,
And cautioned them to cease once more;
"The roast," she urged, "is sure to burn."
The maiden gasped: "I'm bound to learn
Ping-pong."

The family lurked in the hall,
And moaned: "Are we to eat at all?"
But still they heard the ping and pong
That made the cadence of a song—
Ping-pong.

And back and forth they smote the sphere,
Until the dawn of morning clear.
The father, mother, sisters, too,
Wailed hungrily: "Alas! We rue
Ping-pong!"

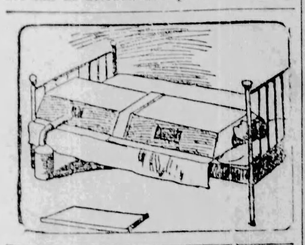
* * * * *

One day the searchers, out of breath,
Found all these people starved to death;
The cook, the housemaid, beau and belle,
The family—and, sad to tell,
Above them pinged the pongful knell:
"Ping-pong!"

—Baltimore American.

CONVERTIBLE BATH CABINET

The benefits which may be derived from the vapor bath have been well known, and recently small bath-cabinets, which permit of the treatment being taken at home, have been introduced. It has occurred to an inventor that if these baths are beneficial to well people they might also aid in restoring the health of the sick, and so his improved bath-cabinet can be divided and placed on a bed



as indicated in the picture, for the purpose of giving hot air or medicated vapor baths to a patient too ill to rise even to a sitting position. This is accomplished without detracting from the value of the apparatus as a vertical cabinet, for arrangement is made to join the corresponding edges of the sections when they stand erect. The same heating and vaporizing apparatus is utilized to supply the treatment when used in either capacity. As shown in the picture, the two sections of the cabinet are broken apart and placed end to end over the reclining patient, overlapping sufficiently at the center to prevent the escape of vapor, while the two opposite ends are provided with suitable headings. If extremely heavy vapors are used in the bath, a suitable water-proof sheet should be placed beneath the patient, but with dry-air treatment no injury can be done to the coverings of the bed. By placing the quilts at the patient's side beneath the cabinet they are subjected to the same temperature, and the removal of the apparatus and replacing of the clothing is not attended with danger of a chill.

The Teacher Was Not Slow.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Willie; "I chucked a bananer skin in front of de teacher."

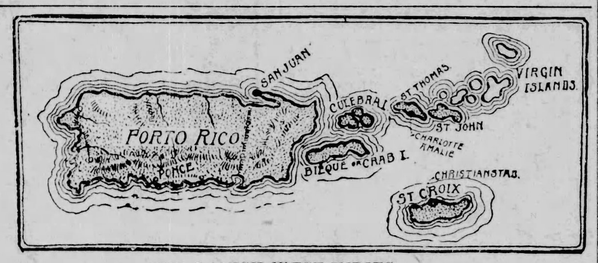
"I don't see any joke in that," spoke up his mother.

"Don't you? Well, he tumbled all right, all right."—Philadelphia Record.

The Danish West Indies

The accompanying map shows the Danish West Indies, and their position with relation to Porto Rico, our dependency. Bieque, or Crab island, and Culebra, are part of Porto Rico, and were of course obtained by us from Spain at the same time. Next eastward come the three Danish islands—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. The latter name is French, and the island is better known by the Spanish form of its name—Santa Cruz, famed for its rum, distilled from molasses. There are a number of small coast islets, especially surrounding St. Thomas, which are not shown on the map, because of their diminutive size. The three islands comprise an area of 127 square miles, and have a population of 30,000.

"What does the United States want, anyway, with these three little rocky isles in the West Indies?" is probably the first thought of the majority of readers on finding that their total area is not much if any larger than an ordinary county. The answer is: "Because of the harbor of St. Thomas;" and it is all-sufficient to any one who knows of the requirements of ocean commerce, and the real scarcity of good harbors of the first class, capable of accommodating the largest of modern vessels.



THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

What are the requirements of a harbor? First, ample capacity, that vessels may have room to lie at anchor, and to move about, without danger of running into others; deep water, that will allow the largest vessel to lie alongside the wharves; good anchorage, so that winds will not allow the anchor to drag; and the harbor must be protected from gales, so that they will not be driven on shore or on bars or rocks. Very few harbors possess all these requisites; and that of St. Thomas, at Charlotte Amalie, is one of these few.

It is the cross-roads of the Atlantic for trade between South America and Europe. The steamers all put in here for coal. They are English merchant ships, carrying cotton goods, machinery and other manufactured articles from Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds, or on the return trip with, hides from Argentina, beef from Uruguay, or coffee from Brazil. Here come French and German merchant vessels, and warships flying various flags. Look at a large map which shows the whole of the Caribbean. Note the line of islands which form the northern and eastern boundary of that sea, and then that St. Thomas is on that line, with a splendid harbor, and with a deep passage, without shoals or hidden rocks, between it and Culebra, to serve as a gateway between the Atlantic and the Caribbean. It is a most remarkable channel—a mighty canyon, four or five miles deep, cutting through the submerged mountain chain whose tops form the chain of islands inclosing the Caribbean. Its safety thus makes it the favored route for vessels.

It is a mighty advantage to own this splendid harbor, the port of call at the cross-roads of the Atlantic. St. Thomas is the transfer station for the great Hamburg merchant steamer line—a center from which German trade is radiating to the countries of South and Central America. So strenuously does the Hamburg steamship company oppose the sale of these islands to the United States that it offered to pay the entire expense of maintaining the Danish government of the islands—something like $900,000 a year.

The isthmian canal is to be built, and then St. Thomas will have its commercial importance enormously increased, for the vessels from Europe, bound through the canal for Pacific ports, will add largely to the number of those which make it a port of call. The islands are a burden to Denmark; the Monroe doctrine will not allow her to dispose of them to any other European nation; hence we are buying them ourselves, because they are of more value to us than to any one else.

St. Thomas rises abruptly from the water, and is really a mountain mass, thirteen miles long by three miles wide. St. John is separated from it by a strait three miles wide, and is a barren, rocky island, with less than 1,000 population. Its only communication with the other islands is by sail-boats, as it is said only two steamers have called there in eleven years. The third island, St. Croix or Santa Cruz (both meaning "Holy Cross") is the largest of the three, but it lacks the magnificent harbor of St. Thomas, from which it is distant forty miles. It is twenty-three miles long and six miles wide. It has a port at both the eastern and the western end, connected by a daily stage line. Nearly all the soil of the island is suitable for agriculture, and it produces large crops of sugar and tropical fruits.

Of the 30,000 people residing on these islands, 85 per cent. are negroes. These are all enthusiastic for American control. They have a very exaggerated idea of the advantages which will accrue to them by the change. Especially are they very anxious to vote. The Danish suffrage law draws no color line, but it gives the franchise to but few. To be a voter, a man must be 25 years old, have resided in the islands for five years; he must be the owner of property yielding a yearly rent of $75 in St. Croix and St. John, and of $150 in St. Thomas, or had a clear annual income of $500 the preceding year. The result is that very few people are voters. The language of the people is English; it is taught in the schools also. The official language is Danish, but the mass of the people do not understand it.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Why do you always buy your seats of speculators?"

"Merely to show that I am well disposed toward the management."—Life.

A school inspector was talking to a class about showing their best qualities at home. After giving several instances of the kindnesses given to and received from his own children at home, he said:

"Now, children, tell me where I should be most missed if I died?"

A little boy raised his hand and said: "In heaven, sir."—Exchange.

The janitor of the woman's club had swept and garnished the rooms.

For hours he had waited.

It was long past the time when Mme. Hyminde should have addressed the club on dress reform.

Yet neither the club nor the lecturer had appeared.

The telephone rang, and when he answered a feminine voice said:

"This is Mme. Hyminde. Will you please announce to the club that I am detained at the special Easter sale at Drigadds & Noshuns, and cannot possibly fill my engagement this afternoon?"

"Thim, beggerry!" said the janitor, "yez hod bist tell th' cloob yersilf. Yez'll foind it at th' same sale."—Judge.

"I'd like to know," exclaimed the enraged client, "why I ought to feel jubilant over the outcome of the case."

"Didn't we obtain a verdict for £2,000?" the lawyer asked.

"Yes, but you got about all of it. What good does it do me?"

"My dear sir, the other fellow feels just as bad as if every penny of it were going into your pocket."—Tit-Bits.

People used to think he was a wonder," we said, referring to the village prodigy.

"Yes," answered the discerning individual; "but come to find out about it, he was merely a bad guess."—Baltimore American.

Boarder (warmly)—Oh, I know every one of the tricks of your trade. Do you think I have lived in boarding houses twenty years for nothing?"

Landlady (frigidly)—I shouldn't be at all surprised.—Tit-Bits.

Lady (to bird fancier)—I must get you to change that parrot, Mr. Chickweed. I've only had him a week, but quite half a dozen times he has shocked my visitors with his horrible language.

Bird Fancier—I thought you wanted one that was quick to learn, ma'am!—Punch.

A Milwaukee real estate firm had occasion recently to send out a large number of circulars. Among the many returned envelopes was one that was addressed to Rev. J. B. Simpson, Kosciusko, Mo. On the face of it was stated the usual "Returned to writer." The name and address had been scratched off and underneath was the following:

"Party dead for eight years. Present residence unknown."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Approved Style.

Ma—Why don't you go out to Tommy Jones? He's been calling you ever so long.

Willie—I won't go out. He wants to fight me.

Ma—Ah! That's a good boy. Don't go near him. Doesn't he know you won't fight?

Willie—He ought to, 'cause I told him to get a reputation first.—Philadelphia Press.

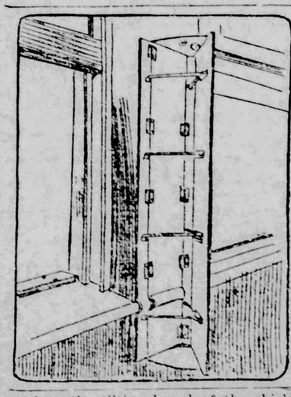
Her Dear Friend.

"They asked me to their reception," said the girl with the two-story pompadour, "but it wasn't because they like me. It was because I can sing."

"Oh, I'm sure you're mistaken," said the other girl, impulsively.—Chicago Tribune.

KEEPS ENGINE CINDERS OUT OF THE TRAIN

Traveling in summer could be made much more pleasant if the windows of the cars might be left open for ventilation, but the fresh air is so often accompanied by rain, smoke, dust or cinders that the passenger prefers the heat to the air and leaves the window closed. Our illustration shows a dirt deflector and ventilator. The inventor claims for it the double service of preventing the entrance of dirt through the open windows and inducing a draft of air from the interior to reduce the temperature in the car. In the drawing a rear view of the deflector is shown, giving an idea of the manner of mounting it on the car. The base-board is rigidly attached midway between the windows, carrying on either edge a narrow hinged strip which



overlaps the tilting board of the shield. The horizontal rods which carry the movable shield are pivoted in the center of the narrow strips, in order that the latter may cover the edge of the shield and prevent leakage of the cinders and dirt behind the shield. The manner of mounting the shield makes it double-acting, and to turn it to correspond with the direction of the train the tilting board is lifted sufficiently to clear the bolt at the lower end from its slot in the triangular brace, when the board will swing free in either direction. The dirt-laden air striking against this shield is thrown off at an angle to the car, and this action produces a suction from the rear of each window to draw the air from the interior, which allows the entrance of fresh air through the screened ventilators provided for the purpose.

Poker in Boston.

Filbert—Aren't you afraid to be so knowing about poker when your wife is around?

Kitty—Quite the contrary. It is the man who laughs the loudest over a poker joke who knows the least about the game. My wife knows that, and it is my cue to be the man who does the loud laughter.

Transgressors.

Perhaps it is a good thing the way of the transgressor is hard; otherwise it might not bear the traffic.

THE M'INTYRE FLAT.

The Glad Springtide With Its Sunshine and Melodies Strikes It, but Is Sidetracked.

Spring was arriving at the McIntyre Flat. It was arriving at other points of America, too. But not so noticeably.

For, at the McIntyre flat the windows were all open. This, by itself, was no novelty. But all the other windows in the five-story building were open, too, and here is where the trouble began.

Mr. McIntyre was a hard-working man six days of the week, but he held two World's Records as a Sabbath Loafer. The first Sunday morning of spring he was rudely and suddenly awakened at the bitterly early hour of 8 o'clock, although he had expected to sleep until noon. At first he didn't know whether he had been awakened by a Subway explosion or only by the caving in of a few buildings. Then he slowly realized that every window in the county was open, and began to mentally sort out the medley of sounds that emanated from the other flats.

The cornetist across the airshaft was playing his accursed trade, abetted by a pianist. The clergyman on the floor below was rehearsing his sermon out of the window. The Old Gentleman with the lacquered nose was having delirium tremens on the fourth floor and he sounded like a family group. A dog fight was in progress in the basement to the accompaniment of shrieks and plaudits. The children next door were having a mad frolic. The cook in the Kleptomaniac's flat was apparently trying to climb up the side of a precipice of loose tin pans. In the yard below five cats howled mournfully.

"Farewell to sleep!" groaned McIntyre. "And the glad, glad part of it is that this merry song and dance will keep up every Sunday till November. Let us study this thing out."

And his brain began working in convulsive wriggles. At last he reasoned out that the noise emanated mainly from the floors below the McIntyre flat. His first bright idea was to set fire to these lower floors. But McIntyre gently pointed out to him that in such a case their own flat would not hang in midair, and that, even if it did, it might be a trifle inconvenient to climb down through the air Monday morning.

He said no more, but continued to think. And, by the middle of the week his brow cleared. The great idea had arrived.

The following Sunday a silence as of Greenwood, L. I., brooded over the whole house. The fall of a pin would have raised echoes; the place was so still.

Mrs. McIntyre commented on the strange and heavenly stillness, and also on the fact that every window on both sides of the airshaft was closed and deserted.

For answer McIntyre held out a neatly engraved card.

"I dropped one of these in every letter-box in this house and the house next door," he remarked, "Maybe that accounts for the closed windows. Who can say?"

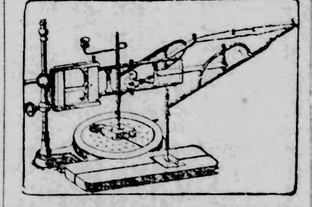
Mrs. McIntyre took the card and read:

HAVE YOUR WINDOWS OPEN AND YOUR NICKELS READY!
EACH SUNDAY MORNING WE WILL GIVE AN OPEN-AIR CONCERT IN THE YARD IN THE REAR OF THIS FLAT-HOUSE.
FOR OUR OWN BENEFIT!
SELECTIONS:
The Holy City. Comrades. Annie Rooney. Annie Moore. Lead, Kindly Light. Rose of Summer. Sweet Marie. Home, Sweet Home.

"Dear," said Mrs. McIntyre, proudly, "it does you show almost human intelligence!"—A. D. Terhune, in the New York Evening Word.

NEW PANTOGRAPH ENGRAVING MACHINE

No small degree of skill must be attained before a pattern can be copied offhand correctly enough to be of commercial value in the engraving or drawing trade, and it is possible that the machine here illustrated may find a wide field in the copying of patterns for this class of work. The inventor claims for it the capacity to copy a pattern exactly, or to increase or decrease its size either in



length or breadth, or both, making it possible to change the copy of a letter, for instance, in height or width, without destroying the symmetrical outlines found in the original. The apparatus is practically an improved pantograph with provision for securing the work in position to be operated on by the engraving or drawing tools. The base of the machine is preferably a heavy metal block, supporting the vertical post on which the frame is pivoted. One arm of the frame carries the tracer which follows the pattern, with a second arm, at the rear of the first, supporting the engraver. To vary the dimensions of the copy the frame is provided near its pivot with a yoke, in which two parallel rods are clamped by a lever, the release of the lever allowing horizontal movement in either direction to lengthen or shorten the radius of the circle in which the tool travels.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER V.—THE SNARE FOR DICKIE.

It was not by accident that Sotheran collected Harriman, de Berniere and Ormsby, and led them out that evening to Alice's cottage. His comrades were to mask the object of his visit, which was accomplished in the moment of his entrance. He saw Tudor's dejected face and Alice's pensive air, and knew that he had succeeded.

But the accident that brought Dickie there was entirely to his taste. Dickie had come with Anthony, yet was without his usual buoyancy. That cloud which for two days had darkened his brow it was Sotheran's business first to deepen, and then to clear away. The captain saw his opportunity to begin upon the second of his projects.

He took possession of Alice with the lordly manner that seemed to give him right. Harley, who had come shyly to view his goddess, sighed as he found himself in a corner beside chatty Mrs. Drew. Harriman and Ormsby changed glances, meaning that what Henry desired was sure to be. Dickie unversed in these things, did not notice, or certainly what remained of his cheerfulness would have deserted him.

Sotheran, from his seat beside Alice, commanded singing. "Ormsby, you sing. Something stirring, as befits the times. We are all soldiers here but one —and Mistress Alice."

He bowed to Alice; Dickie felt the distinction which left him out. He was the one that was no soldier; a flush mounted to his temples, he smiled uncomfortably, and the cloud began to deepen.

"Dickie will be a soldier some day with the rest," cried Anthony. "He waits but to be sure he should join the volunteers."

"What reason does he lack?" asked Sotheran. "Sure, you are no Whig, Dickie?"

"No," hesitated Dickie. He was too outspoken to conceal his reasons. "My brother begged me once to take no such step until I came of age."

"'Tis but ten weeks now," explained Anthony.

"But did you give the promise?" inquired Harriman.

"No," confessed Dickie, "and yet"—

"Did you think there would be such need of you as now?" interrupted Sotheran.

"No, indeed," said Dickie.

"Well," began Sotheran. But wait, if you choose, of course. Sing, Ormsby."

Ormsby began a song, then much in fashion, with rhymes on lords and swords and yield and field and fly and die. But Dickie felt the force of Sotheran's permission to do as he pleased, given in a tone of indifference, of amusement, of surprise, of contempt, all in such parts that their bitter mixture sunk the lad in gloom.

For Dickie was troubled indeed. On the very day of the Concord fight the Tories of the town, some 200 in number, among them Anthony and younger Oliver and all his friends, had offered themselves to the governor. They were now enrolled as the Volunteer association; his name was solicited on all hands. Why? they had asked, when he refused, and he could only reply: "My brother." He was waiting; he had held out, but Dickie could not hold out long. All the influences that were strongest—his uncle's urging, his friends' pleading, his devotion to the king, and the attraction of a soldier's life, were working upon him, and only the love of his brother held him back. He had been trying to wait until his twenty-first birthday, but doubted if he could last. Each assault upon his resolution weakened it. Yet he could not forget Frank.

Alice perceived his depression, and spoke to Sotheran under cover of Ormsby's noise. "Captain," she asked, "is it not sad enough that brothers should be divided in opinion? Would you have them enrolled to fight each other."

She saw that he heard, but for a moment he did not answer, sitting as one that thinks. When he raised his eyes to hers he was very serious.

"Mistress Alice," he answered, "I can imagine only one thing worse, which is to have both brothers against the king."

He had silenced her.

"You will understand me," he pursued, studying her face. "I have no personal feeling. This rebellion I consider most shocking. Those who abet it I condemn. All should unite in suppressing it."

"I suppose that you are right," she answered.

The admission was forced from her. She could see both sides, and perceived in Frank and her brother—that each might think itself right. The fight promised to be stubborn. It was acknowledged that the defenses of the rebels at Roxbury, blocking the Neck, were so strong that Gage must wait for re-enforcements. Besides, beyond were hills, and hills behind hills, and a united province. Was the general not right in desiring volunteers?"

Sotheran spoke again at her side. "I shall even feel justified," he said, "in persuading young Mr. Ellery to join the volunteers?"

"Not here," she said, starting. "You may be right. I cannot judge. But not in my presence, Captain Sotheran."

"I will not," he promised.

And he did not. He saw that Anthony, encouraged by his words, was ready to reopen the subject. Among the younger Tories the warlike spirit was aroused, and Anthony needed little encouragement to hammer, in season and out, at his friend to gain his consent. But Sotheran, watchful, turned the subject whenever it became dangerous, ordered the others to sing in turn, sang himself, drew as a reward a song from Alice, and finally, sweeping almost the whole company with him, said good night and left the house.

"I am obliged to you," said Alice as he left.

She held out her hand, smiling brightly.

He drew back. "I do not know if I can take your hand," he said. "My sentiments are the same."

"And soldierly," she answered, still offering her hand. "Neither you nor I are responsible for the times. I thank you for what you have done, not for what you may feel you must do." He experienced a thrill as he touched her, a thrill that was familiar to him. His love was now burning. It was a strong fire and large at times, alarming and cheering, at others plaguing and torturing him. For he had reached the necessity of self-restraint, and it was hard to learn.

But he was learning it, in view of its rewards. Twice he had denied himself the pleasure—the certain pleasure—of killing Ellery. To ruin him before all eyes was his intention; to bring him not mere sudden death, but first disgrace. To implicate him in this two-penny rebellion; to see him imprisoned, tried and executed, would be a revenge worth waiting for. Sotheran gloated over the idea of Ellery in a cell, chained and condemned to death, thinking of Alice who was lost to him. Till then the captain could afford to delay his own courtship.

Dickie lingered a moment behind, where Harley, clinging to his place, hoped for a quarter hour of quiet talk before he, too, must leave.

"Alice," said Dickie, "tell me what I should do."

Bright as she was from her farewell to Sotheran, she instantly grew grave. "You mean, shall you volunteer?" she asked.

"Yes," answered Dickie.

"How can I advise?" she returned.

"It seems as if I ought," he said. "This is a rebellion—men are needed—and one must follow his convictions." Dickie spoke as if he had opinions of his own.

"Yes," she agreed.

"But when I think of Frank," he said, "—" His face and his voice showed all he felt. "I am willing to wish I were a coward."

"Poor Dickie," she said, gently.

"And cannot you advise me?" he asked.

Dickie was all at sea. And when, joining his friends outside, he found them waiting with an invitation to a little supper at the British coffee house, he forsaw the trial that awaited him there. Here was Anthony, with those five officers whose brilliancy and gayety so much attracted him. He feared them and hesitated.

"Oh, come," said Anthony. "Captain Sotheran gives the supper. 'Twill not be late, for at midnight the captain goes on guard."

Dickie doubted his own strength and still held back. As he had just now sought Alice's advice, so he desired, before venturing into such company, a word with Frank.

"Let me go home first," he said; "then I'll join you."

"To speak with your brother?" inquired Anthony, anxiously.

"Yes," admitted Dickie.

Anthony would have begun to argue, but Sotheran stepped between. "A word with you," he said; and with his hand on Dickie's shoulder led the lad a little way apart. Their heads were on a level, the light of a smoky street lamp fell on Sotheran's face, and Dickie saw the look of interest which, coming frequently in their recent intercourse, nevertheless always was a surprise and a pleasure. It was a privilege for which he was envied, and which, bestowed by the most admired of the fashionable officers, he highly prized.

"Dickie," said the captain with an open smile, "you know which way we all hope you will decide. Yet never mind Paddock; go home and speak with your brother if you wish; you are quite right to do so. But come then and join our little supper; I quite depend on you. You will come? Then we will wait for you. Au revoir."

Dickie took one step away. Should he go? Need he go? The reasons why he should consult with Frank seemed less. Should he speak with him at all? He turned back.

"I will go with you," he said.

* * * * *

At midnight, nearing the house, Dickie paused as he saw the lamp still burning in the library, and Frank sitting reading. But he entered bravely, went straight to his brother. Frank turned and looked at him. He knew that Dickie had gone with Anthony; he feared the result. That questioning, intense glance Dickie never forgot. Affection and anxiety, self-command and resolution, were mingled there.

"Frank," said Dickie, "I have joined the volunteers."

Frank paled, but he had been prepared. "Very well," he answered.

"Is there nothing," faltered Dickie, "that you wish to say to me?"

"God bless you," answered his brother; "that is all."

The sadness in Frank's face, the deep affection of his tone, were too much for Dickie. He could not stay, but went quickly to his room. Who was right—his friends, the governor and the king, or this terribly steadfast brother?

He went to bed, and found himself listening for Frank to come upstairs. It was just after midnight, that he knew. He waited long; Frank did not come, and Dickie, tired with his mental struggle, fell asleep; but with the burden still on his mind. Later he awoke, and heard the clock strike three. Then next his brother came up stairs, and went to his room.

Now came Dickie's turn to think. He pictured to himself Frank's state of mind, and dwelt upon his brother's blessing.

They did not drift farther apart in the days that followed. With a wide separation impending, tenderness grew in the heart of each and knit the brothers closer.

CHAPTER VI.—WAITING.

Farmers and tradesmen, having suddenly become generals and colonels, endeavored to give shape to an army which day by day grew larger and more unwieldy. A loose-knit force, held together by zeal, but not yet a unit, was camped round about Boston. Of actual siege operations there was practically nothing at the beginning. Slight earthworks were thrown across the road at Roxbury, but that was all. Able as the rebels were in individual fighting, as an army they would have counted for little but for British generalship.

Gage, looking about him on all sides, saw spectres rise from each. If the rebels, in their astonishing enthusiasm, should attack; if the citizens should rise against himself the town should be burnt over his head. These contingencies and their possible results concealed from him his own undoubted strength. He hurried work on defenses already strong enough, and, far from seizing the only two points from which he could be assailed, turned his attention toward disarming foes within the town.

The selectmen waited upon him with the keys of Faneuil Hall.

"Have all the citizens given up their arms?" the general suspiciously inquired.

"All who desire to do so," was the reply.

The secretary, at the governor's side, said it was whispered that the ropemakers had delivered no muskets at the hall.

"And they are known to have bought arms," cried the general. "This is against the agreement."

"As it was also against the agreement," said Mr. Timothy Newell, who spoke for the selectmen, "to prohibit Mr. Ellery and Mr. Knox from leaving the town. Mr. Ellery is idolized by the men of his trade. No ropemaker would give up his arms after that."

"Give me the keys," demanded the governor hastily.

Mr. Newell withheld them. "It is understood that no further restriction shall be laid on those who wish to leave?" he stipulated.

"Yes," said the general.

"Even the ropemakers," insisted the selectman.

"Yes—and glad to be rid of them," added Gage to himself.

The keys were delivered, and the agreement went into halting operation. But it was observed that no ropemaker left the town. The general might enjoy the unpleasant consideration that 200 of the harshest Yankees, trouble-breeders since before the massacre, were ready at any time to take up arms at his back.

Cant. Sotheran settled down to wait the fulfillment of his revenge. He had succeeded so far; in the remainder also he would succeed. He saw Dickie in his new uniform in the ranks of the volunteers; he knew that Frank would come no more to the little house. He awaited now some message from Dr. Church.

Brush came to the captain one day, and asked a few minutes' interview. "My good man," said Sotheran at once, "I have no money for you."

"Supposing I have for you?" insinuated the other.

"I will have none of yours," answered the captain haughtily.

"But," said Brush, with a leer, "if you can prick Frank Ellery, what then?"

"Walk aside with me here," said Sotheran. "Now, what have you to say?"

"Merely that Roger was beginning to look sickly, and—yes," said Brush doggedly, "it is my business—Roger was a boy that might mean, not very far in the future, a good deal of money and a revenge."

"Explain!" commanded the captain.

"Why," answered Brush; "Roger's Mr. Ellery's son, isn't he? And Dickie Ellery may be killed now he's an Association, in the first fight, mayn't he? And Frank Ellery is a rebel, or as good, isn't he?"

"What then?" asked the other.

"They are speaking of confiscating the rebels' property," pursued Brush. "And if Dickie is killed, then Roger becomes heir, doesn't he? Wouldn't Frank enjoy that, Roger belonging to us?"

The captain looked at him long and fixedly. He drew out his purse and handed a guinea to Brush. Then, with his face unmoved, he turned away. But Roger, from that time forth, was dressed in a page's suit and Tabb had orders to feed him better. "And," said the captain to the boy, thinking that this would please Ellery little, "if you're quiet and quick you shall attend me when I walk abroad."

Time passed, and for Frank Ellery heavily enough. His first occupation, of assisting from the town those who wished to go, soon began to fall. Applications for passes were still numerous, but it became evident that the general did not intend to keep his word. At first applicants were denied the right to carry out their goods; then, when at first indignant, they finally resolved to accept these terms, they were forbidden to take more than £5 in money. To fathers of families, not knowing what they should do for support, this was a further check. Then passes were given which separated families, wives from husbands or children from parents, and were, therefore, useless.

Watching and waiting grew wearisome to Frank at last, until one day he found how he could busy himself. He took lessons of the men he meant to fight. He stood by the groups that drilled on the squares, and studied the art of the sergeant. He sat himself on the slopes of Beacon Hill, and examined the panoramic camp below. More, he rummaged Knox's shelves for books on military subjects. He read the Campaigns of Frederick and possessed himself of the spirit of the master of strategy.

The more he studied, the more he comprehended the struggle that lay before regular and rebel. He proved his unskilled instincts true—the instincts that showed him the two keys to Boston. Still they stood bare, those fateful hills, as neither Briton nor American can made a more to take them. Often Frank looked to the heights and to Bunker Hill, and longed to see them crowned with redoubts and bristling with the arms of his countrymen. But one day, when to Knox he mentioned his desire, the older man repressed his impatience.

"You wish too much, Ellery," said Knox soberly; "far too much. I have the same desire; but think of our army over there," and he waved his hand toward Cambridge. "Can you figure the lack of organization? Who are the generals? Heath and Ward, old and feeble. Enthusiasm keeps the whole together as yet, but pray heaven that the younger minds soon take the lead or the army will fall apart of its own weight."

Frank's spirits fell.

"I see this disappoints you," said Knox. "Fear not; congress must uphold us. If they appoint a general force this siege is won. But 'tis too soon, as yet, to hope for aggressive measures."

"How soon?" asked Frank.

"A month—two months, perhaps. But unless Gage has lost his wits he will seize the Heights. 'Twas said, as I remember, that he was planning a fort there, but the plan was not finished before the day of Lexington."

(To Be Continued.)

The Antics of the Camphor Scorpion.

Take a glass, fill it with water, and place pieces of camphor of uneven size on its surface, forming the figure of an animal—for instance that of a scorpion. After a short while the scorpion will start to move in the water, working its legs as if it wanted to swim, while its tail will move like that of a live scorpion. This experiment teaches that camphor has a tendency to move on the surface of the water, caused by the evaporation of the camphor fumes; this will be accomplished without dissolving the camphor; single pieces will not separate, but follow the laws of cohesion. This experiment is surprising in its effect. Try it and see, advises the Chicago Tribune.

Spring Fever.

Spring Fever is the most delicious of ailments if only one is able to yield himself up to it without reserve. If this is impossible, still it is better to suffer all the tantalizing torments of the vernal malady than to be immune; for when one gets to the point where spring, summer, autumn and winter seem all alike, then he has lost all his recuperative power or has become abnormal alike in feeling and in thought.

The first symptoms of spring fever begin to show themselves a little before the external world gives any special signs of the changing seasons. Late in February or during the early days of March, there will come one of those long, steady rains that pour and pour for twenty-four hours at a time. Something—you cannot tell what it is—will speak to you out of the rain—the tiniest, of voices, less even than a whisper, yet it will stir you infinitely. The splash upon the window panes, the ceaseless drumming on the roof, the overrunning eaves, the misty moisture of the atmosphere—these are telling you of something that is coming, of something that is new. The sound of the rain is not the sound of the winter rain. It is freer and deeper, just as the gushing of the water is more exhuberant. It is pregnant with suggestion. It tells you that it is unbinding fetters, loosing bonds, descending upon the earth to give life in place of death, to caress, to vivify, to arouse the creative instinct. The splashing of the rain is bold and free and almost joyous; as you listen to it, everything within doors becomes first a little stale and tiresome. You have a half desire to pitch your work aside and go out and bare your head and let the great drops rush upon you, so that you may return all streaming with the wonderful rain. Then, when at last the torrents have subsided, the sun breaks forth, not in pale or bleak, uncheering rays, but flushing the sky and the earth with a warmer glow, a deeper gold, under whose touch the whole earth seems to waken into life.

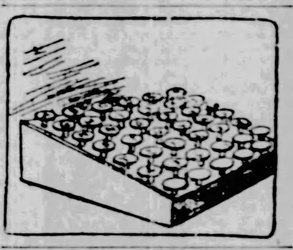
Then the spring fever comes upon you. What do you care for the fag ends of winter's pleasures? The artificial light of the drawing room, the perfume of the boudoir, the perfectly appointed little dinners, the crystal, the silver, the creaming of the wine in the shallow glass, the babble of voices, the insincerities of speech, the myriad trival indoor interests that bind your life as the winter frosts have bound the earth—now your soul begins to revolt against them! They are all so artificial, so meaningless, when nature is calling you to come out into her larger freedom, and to be yourself and no one else. As the days go on, perhaps you have to spend your hours at work, over a desk, or in some stifling office. The sunlight streams in and falls hot and insistent upon your hands. You know that the sky is one great arch of brilliant sapphire flooded with illimitable light; and you groan and writhe at the thought of it, and your mouth is full of dust and ashes. The spring fever has you in its grip.

Then come the warmer days. The air is sweet with the mingled fragrance of earth and new blossoms and young leaves. Its new influence enters into your very bones, this time languorous, lulling and yet luring. You are at once and the same moment soothed and restless. Everything is so beautiful—sky, earth, life, hope, strength, love, and the thought that after all, if you only will, you can do what you wish. Duty is a convention. Labor is a curse. Happiness is simple, for it is found so easily. Just put away all care for the morrow, all memory of yesterday, and live for the hour, with the soft air on your face, the new-born world about you, and the thrill of the spring-time quivering in every fibre of your body. It is glorious; it is deadly; it is the climax of spring fever.

Be thankful for it, even though it rend your soul. So long as you can feel this wonderful renewal, this gypsy instinct, this Wanderlust and yearning for all the things that are primitive, for so long is life still strong within you, for just so long you are a man and not a mummy. The joys of love and strife, and the pain of endurance are still yours. So sniff the air and yield to the mastering of that which is greater than civilization and mightier; for it was strong when the world was young, and to-day after the centuries have done their work, it can come into human life at a touch, call men and women away from the pitiful stupidities which they have learned to worship summoning them irresistibly back again to nature.—Rufford Pike in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

KEYBOARD FOR TEACHING TYPEWRITING

By far the larger portion of the practice necessary to become expert in the use of the typewriter must be devoted to the keyboard, proficiency in handling the carriage, erasing errors, etc., being easily gained in a short time. The keyboard



being thus the most important part of the machine for the beginner, the idea of making separate keyboards for this practice work has occurred to an English inventor. The purchase or rental of a complete machine is too expensive for many, whereas the cost of this keyboard is so low as to place it within the reach of any one who desires to acquire the necessary speed to secure a situation. The mechanism is extremely simple, consisting of a slanting base supported by four side strips, with vertical perforations arranged to correspond with the positions of the keys of a typewriter. In each perforation the stem of a key is placed, the lower ends of the stems having eyelets for the insertion of an elastic cord. At frequent intervals this cord is secured to the under surface of the base and as soon as a key is released after depression the rubber immediately returns it to its normal position. It is obvious that the keys may be arranged to correspond with the position of the letters of any machine. The keys can be made of any material, from wood to celluloid, with the base of pasteboard, wood or metal, as desired.

Ostentation.

"Don't you think that Mrs. Scribbs makes an offensive display of her wealth?"

"What has she done lately?"

"She served omelets at her 5 o'clock tea yesterday."—Detroit Free Press.

How It Feels to Die Six Times

Probably no man ever lived who has not at one time or another asked himself the question, "How does it feel to die?"

In Minneapolis there lives a man who not only has asked the question, but is able to answer it as well. He has in reality died six times, yet is alive and in the best of health to-day. This man, whose experiences baffle comparison, is William J. Rohr. Since he was a boy going to school he has traveled six different routes attempting to cross the River Styx, but each time, as he expresses it: "St. Peter turned away and announced a false alarm." Rohr is confident that the slender thread that holds his life possesses marvelous strength, for he has passed through the following ordeals each of which brought him near death:

Fell through a hole in the ice while skating on a mill pond; unconscious when taken from the water.

Fell into a river while protecting a bridge against an ice floe; unconscious when taken from the water.

Smothered in an airtight trunk while hiding in a game of "hide and seek;" unconscious when found.

Fell over a precipice in St. Paul to the ground below, a distance of 105 feet; unconscious when picked up.

Stricken with consumption and given up to die, but refused to allow physicians to have their way.

Attempted suicide by shooting himself twice in the breast with a revolver; unconscious when picked up, but not dead.

Writes of His Sensations.

What is rather unusual in Mr. Rohr is that he has experienced the novelty of writing about his own death sensations. "When I slid under the ice of the mill pond this was the beginning of a series of accidents that have folowed me to this day," he says. "As my slide carried me to the edge of the thin ice and into the water thoughts began to flash through my brain.

"What would mother and father say when my lifeless body had been recovered?—if ever?

"With the shouts of my playmates ringing in my ears, I passed through and made a supreme effort to drink all the water under the ice. It came into my nose and mouth, and I began to feel that I had all I could hold.

"The passage of such large quantities of water through my nostrils gave me a strangling suffocating sensation, which in turn gave way to one that seemed to be a desire to fly—to wave the arms—and then a bump, and it faintly dawned on my drowning mind that it was the ice which covered the pond.

"The last sensation was as if floating away on the crest of fleecy clouds as they swept through the sky on a summer's day, and then unconsciousness.

"When I came to there was a disagreeable sensation of some one trying to use my arms for pump handles. A pressing down on the chest, and at last a voice crying: "He lives."

How It Feels to Drown.

The following spring Rohr, then a good sized chunk of a lad, went with a party of men and boys to protect a bridge against ice that at that time clogged the creek feeding the mill pond. He was standing on the bridge pushing the ice away with a pole when the end of the stick caught on a particularly large cake of ice and the young man was thrown head foremost into the raging stream. Here again he had another narrow escape from drowning, but was rescued by his school teacher, Daniel Allen, after he had gone under twice.

Rohr next hid in an old trunk during a game of hide and seek. A playmate sat on the trunk as a joke. The result was that the boy on the inside was all but suffocated. He was dragged out unconscious.

"The fear of suffocation finally gave way to one of pleasure," he says, in describing the sensation, "and I felt as though music and singing had entered the chest and I was floating around with the melodies rising or falling as I drew near or receded in the distance. Hours afterward I heard voices strangely familiar."

Angered by Funeral Oration.

This was the last time Rohr "died" until 1888, when he fell down a 105-foot embankment in St. Paul, and escaped with some bad bruises. Not a bone was broken, but he lost one trouser leg and his coat was split up the back. He was only laid out about half an hour. Four years after this incident the man with nine lives was notified by physicians to make his peace with God, for it was said that he was dying with consumption. Rohr, however, refused to die, and one day he became so angry because persons who called on him persisted in preaching a funeral oration that he got out of bed in a short time and was a well man. This was the fifth time he had been face to face with death.

Experiences of a Suicide.

The sixth time came near being the charm, for Rohr shot himself. He aimed for his heart, but here again fate pursued him and would not let him die, even when he was ready. Describing this attempt at suicide Rohr says:

"Advancing before a mirror so as to better see what I was doing, I grasped the handle and pressed the muzzle to my breast and pulled the trigger.

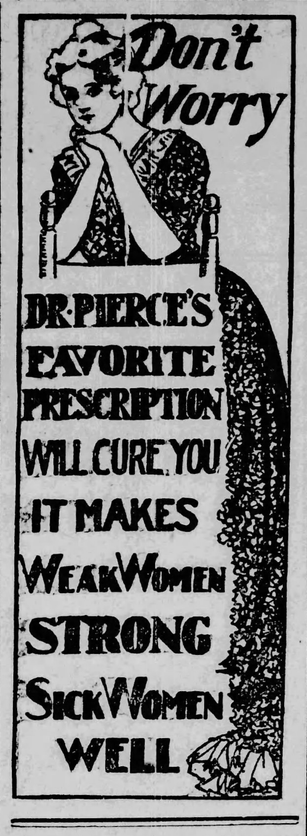
"A flash, a report, and I felt something like a sudden prick of a pin in my side. Well, what was the trouble?

"I guessed that the muzzle had deflected in the effort required to pull the trigger.

"There was a numbness coming over me, and I realized that if I was to end it all I must forthwith insert another bullet nearer in.

"Frantic with rage and frenzied at the unsuccessful first effort, I again pressed the weapon to a place where I thought the heart must be, and as the realization came over me that this was to be the end of all my sleeplessness and the heat, I seemed to gloat over the fact that they could be cheated so easily. Nervously and hastily I again pulled the trigger.

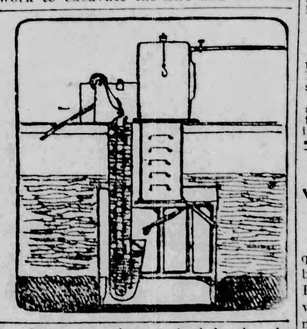
"When consciousness returned, for, strange to relate, I had not succeeded in my design, I found the room filled with strangers and a physician kneeling by my side as I lay on the floor.—Chicago Tribune.



TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

CAISSON FOR SUBAQUEOUS WORK

At the building of the Brooklyn Bridge the foundation for the piers was secured by sinking immense caissons to the bed of the East River and increasing the air pressure inside until the water was all forced out and laborers could be put to work to excavate the dirt and sink the



foundations to the required level. In doing this the dirt all had to be carried to the exterior through a double-door air lock, necessitating considerable trouble in passing the doors. As an improvement in the manner of getting rid of the excavated material in similar work the apparatus here shown has been designed. It has, of course, the double-door air lock through which access is gained to the interior, but instead of removing the dirt through this opening an endless chain of buckets performs this service. These are shown ascending and descending through a column of water in a vertical tube. As the water in this tube extends above the level of the body of the stream the air pressure necessary to prevent it from falling into the caisson is more than sufficient to exclude the leakage around the edges at the bottom. The dirt is shoveled into the opening in the side of the elevator shaft, falling thence into the buckets and rising through the water to the point of discharge. To maintain the water at the right height in the tube a float is placed on the surface to control the valve of a supply tank, thus compensating for the gradual loss of water with the dirt discharged.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL and Ten Days Free Trial. Not a cent deposit required on our wheels in advance. 1902 Models, $9 to $15. 1900 & '01 Models, best makes, $7 to $11. 500 Second-hand Wheels all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale. A RIDER AGENT WANTED in each town. You can Earn a Bicycle by distributing catalogs & make money fast. Write at once for net prices & our special offer. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 149 F, CHICAGO.

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New oYrk:

Anticipations, by H. G. Wells, is a story which is a prophecy of the future of humanity as it will be found in the year 2,000. It is a remarkably interesting volume.

Wild Life of Orchard and Field, by Ernest Ingersoll, is a series of delightful studies about birds and animals, of outdoor life and wild creatures. It is freely illustrated from photographs.

The Beau's Comedy is a collabrated story, written by Beulah Marie Dix and Carrie A. Harper. In plot and dialogue the comedy is original and sparkling.

From The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The Thirteenth District, by Brand Whitlock, is a novel dealing with American politics. In a letter to the author, William Dean Howells says it is the best political novel ever porduced in the United States.

From Laird & Lee, Chicago:

The Sabertooth, by Stephen Kinder, is a bright, breezy novel, whose scenes are laid in Toledo and at the Lake Erie islands. Its name is from a fang of the sabertooth tiger, which one of the characters carried as a memento.

From The A. C. McClurg Co., Chicago:

The Thrall of Leif the Lucky, by Ottilie Liljencrantz, is a novel, with Leif Ericson's discovery of America as the leading motive. It is a very attractive book.

From The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Conqueror, by Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Atherton, is a combination of novel and biography, taking the life of Alexander Hamilton as its basis. It will be found interesting.

From The Century Co., Union Square, New York:

The Little Brother is Josiah Flynt's first novel, a narrative of the life of a boy tramp. It is an exceptionally good piece of fiction.

From Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 47 East Tenth street, New York:

Good Cheer Nuggets, is a little book, made up of passages from writers whose thoughts suggest higher spiritual and mental conditions. The selections by Miss Pennington are excellent.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co., 426-423 West Broadway, New York:

Lepidus, the Centurion, by Edwin Lester Arnold, is a novel of modern English life, based upon the return to life of a Roman centurion who had been asleep for 2,000 years. It is very readable.

From The Outlook Co., 13 Astor Place, New York:

Parables of Life, by Hamilton Wright Mabie, contains eleven parables, all touching the deeper issues of life, and each conveying a lesson.

WITH HUMOROUS INTENT.

Jack—What are you looking all through that paper for?

Dick—For one of the dear old jokes about the Easter bonnet.—Town Topics.

Willis—They tell me there was a very pathetic scene in the criminal court today.

Tommas—Yes, everybody was in tears, except the court crier. I don't believe that man ever shed a tear in his life.—Boston Transcript.

In counting life's worries
'Tis the little things tell.
All girls with small brothers
Know this very well.
—Philadelphia Press.

Mamma—Why, Willie, you'll make yourself sick. Just as sure as you eat another piece of that pie you'll be sick to-morrow.

Willie—Well, I don't care; to-morrow ain't no holiday.—Chicago Tribune.

Customer—Here, waiter, there's a button in my salad.

Waiter—That must have come off in the dressing, sir.—Philadelphia Record.

"Your husband has a dreadful cold."

"Yes, he caught it sleeping on the side of the bed next to the window."

"Why doesn't he sleep on the other side of the bed?"

"That's the front side, you know, and he's afraid of burglars."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She—What in the world is the band playing that solemn music so fast for?"

He—Oh, I guess they want to get through with it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Stranger—I want a good revolver.

Dealer—Do you want a six-shooter?

Stranger—Haven't you go a nine-shooter? I want to kill a cat.—Chicago News.

Youngman—I wonder what's the best way to find out what a woman thinks of you.

Henpeck — Marry her. — Philadelphia Press.

Nothing Serious.

An insurance agent had made several calls on one of his neighbors, and finally last week persuaded the citizen to make application for a policy. Among the questions on the document were those seeking the usual family history.

"How old was your father when he died?" was one of the points on which information was wanted.

"Seventy-six," was the answer.

"What was the cause of death?"

"Oh, some little thing like a cold, I believe. Nothing serious, I'm sure," was the unthinking reply. — Philadelphia Times.

Her Suspicion.

"Is your husband suffering from the toothache?"

"Well," answered the woman with a tired expression, "he says he's suffering. But from the way he keeps bragging about it I'm half suspicious that he's kind of enjoying it."—Washington Star.

Not On.

"Poor little thing!" exclaimed the young mother. "Can't you see what ails baby, Lycurgus? It's the wind on its little stomach!"

"Is it not more likely, my dear," mildly asked the young college professor, looking up from his books, "that the trouble is inside the stomach?"—Chicago Tribune.

A FIGHT ON

When You Tell People to Quit Coffee.

"At least 75 people among my acquaintances have been helped or cured by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee in its place," writes a little woman from Independence, Ia. "I will mention one case. Miss Cora ——, I learned she was suffering from nervousness and constipation, and went to call on her. Found her in bed, and she looked like a living skeleton, so wild and haggard that I feared for her reason.

I asked Cora if she was improving any. She said not but was gradually growing worse. The doctor was coming twice a day and giving her a powerful nervine. She said, 'I am so miserable that I tell you privately if I don't get better soon I will end it all myself some day.' I told her not to talk that way for I believed it was something she ate or drank that caused the trouble, and she might get well by making a change in her diet. I told her my own experience in leaving off coffee when I was in almost as bad a shape as she, but as soon as I mentioned coffee I had a fight on my hands, for she insisted that coffee helped her and her mother backed her in it saying that it was 'the only thing she did enjoy' and 'she did not believe coffee hurt anyone.'

I talked with them a long time and finally got Cora to agree to let me make a cup of Postum Food Coffee for her supper. She was surprised that it was so good. Said she 'had heard it was terrible wishy-washy stuff.' I told her it was because they did not follow directions in boiling it enough. She promised to use it faithfully for two or three weeks and if she was not better I would admit that I was wrong.

I went to see her again in about ten days and Cora met me at the door with a smile, and said, 'Ada, your doctor Postum is the best doctor of them all. I can sleep all night, can eat heartily, and am growing stronger every day. Ma and all the rest of us use Postum now in place of coffee.'

The facts are the girl was being actually poisoned to death by coffee. Cora has since married and has a lovely home and you may depend upon it no coffee is allowed to enter there." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Viewed From Above.

"You know," said the orang outang, "that man is descended from a monkey?"

"Yes," answered the chimpanzee, "and his descent has been very great. But let us set it down to his credit that he tries to rise up again. Every now and then you hear of some man who is doing his best to make a monkey of himself."—London Express.

His Observation.

Tom—They say Miss Western is a beautiful horseback rider. She never uses a saddle.

Jack—Yes, and she's a beautiful bareback dancer, too. Did you see her at the ball last night?—Chicago News.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Hoof-bound Horses.

Editor Farmstead: — A hoof-bound horse can be cured. Pull the shoes and keep a lot of red clay under the afflicted feet, well dampened. Sew two thicknesses of ticking in a square. Put a lot of fresh cow manure (while warm) on the ticking, set the foot in it, and tie up around the ankle with a strip of cloth, which will make a good poultice through the night. In the morning take real red clay, make a soft mortar, throw in a handful of salt and do up as before, changing the mortar as soon as it begins to dry, never letting the mortar get dry. You can turn the animal out in wet and mud for exercise, just as the horse likes, but not use him. The above recipe draws out the fever, softens the hoof, and by keeping up the pack business until the hoofs are fully spread, which will take, perhaps, three weeks or more, I cured a horse the men said could not be cured. What are a few days watchful care to a horse not only suffering its lifetime, but always being lame?—O. C., Whipple, O.

Clover Bloat.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice in a late issue of The Blade the question asked where do you stick an animal for clover bloat? Let me say, don't—just pour cold water over the loins, and cool the system, thus removing the cause, and the effect will cease. I have read The Blade ever since the late rebellion. I like it very much.—J. V., Vermillion, Ill.

Potatoes for Planting.

Editor Farmstead:—L. J. S., of Sandy, N. C., should cut Irish potatoes no smaller than a hen's egg, leaving two or more eyes on a piece, to secure strong plants. The little end, with so many eyes, need not be thrown away.—D. O. C., St. Louis, Mich.

Stomach Worms in Lambs.

Editor Farmstead:—I think, from the account given by W. A. R., North Jackson, O., that his lambs have stomach worm. The following is the remedy: Let the sheep fast for sixteen hours, and then give to a lamb half a tablespoonful of gasoline in four ounces of sweet milk. Repeat at intervals of 24 hours for three or four times. For a grown sheep give a tablespoonful at a dose. Keep the well sheep away from the pasture where the sick ones have been running, as the grass is infected by their droppings, and so the disease spreads. The remedy was published in The Blade about three years ago.—C. W. R., Garrison, Mo.

Time to Cut Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell G. W. R. the best time to cut any trees for the stumps and no to sprout is from the middle of August to the first of October. By this time the sap is absorbed by the season's growth. Freezing causes sap and sap causes growth. The stump may freeze again, but the vitality is gone, and by the time the next season's growth is to take place the sap is sour and rapid decay takes place. On the other hand, the timber cut at this time of the year is ripe. The sap is out, the pores closed, it is much harder, firmer and more durable for all purposes, even firewood. No worms work in it. But cut it from February to June and the worms will spoil your timber, and the stumps are liable to keep green and sprout.—J. K. B., Evart, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of April 3, under the head of "Incubator Management," I am quoted as saying: "if the auspices is small, give moisture." It should read, if the air space is too large, give moisture.—C. R. A., Marseilles, Ill.

Hay in the Mow.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell D. F. P. that an eight foot cube of fairly solid hay, well packed in a mow, will weigh, as we calculate, one ton. Fine timothy, very solid, a cube of seven by eight feet, for one ton.—J. K. B., Evart, Mich.

Scabby Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—I would say to W. S. J. that it is a hard matter to find an angleworm on sandy soil. They are a muck worm. I had a piece of high, sandy land in potatoes and they turned out very scabby, and no worms were to be seen. But the tops were struck with rust. I think a blight strikes the tuber as well, as I see no fresh marks of being eaten.—J. K. B., Evart, Mich.

Bitter Rot in Apples.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to know through your valuable paper what will help my apple trees. They are affected with what is called here the "bitter rot." We have some excellent fruit, but we lose more than half every year from this cause. At this time some of the branches are full of black, withered apples, I want to know from some one who has had experience with this trouble.—G. F. P., Griffithsville, W. Va.

Lameness in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a reader of your valuable paper almost six years and I find its columns very interesting. The Question Bureau is worth a gold mine to its readers. I have a mare that has been lame for two years or more. The lameness is in the front leg, and I can't locate it. The queer part of it is she will be all right for a month or so, and then she grows quite lame again. She rarely limps on a walk, and when she stops will place the foot out in front, and rest it; she does the same way when standing up in the barn; will keep that foot placed forward. Will some reader please give some information and a possible cure?—J. J. J., Troy, Idaho.

Two Queries.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell how to keep ground moles out of the garden?

Also, will M. H. H., M. D., Shickshinny, Pa., please tell how much muriatic acid to put on a horse's foot that has thrush?—R. H., Auburn, Neb.

Grease Heel in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please let me know through the columns of your paper whether grease heel in horses can be cured, and what will cure it? It is of about two years' standing; was on both hind legs, but now is only on the one. I have been a reader of The Blade for a number of years and am much interested in the Farmstead.—G. B. W., Scullton, Pa.

An Ailing Mare.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone give me a remedy for whites? My mare has been bothered for two years. I have used an injection of strong soda water, but it does not cure her.—A. E. F., Tyner, Ind.

Carrying Tail Crooked.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone tell me how to prevent a horse from carrying his tail crooked? If a surgical operation is needed, could it be done by an inexperienced hand?—Subscriber, Trail Run, O.

Making Vinegar.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone please tell me how to turn fall cider into vinegar in a short time?—W. W., Whitmore Lake, Mich.

For Ringbone.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me what is the best remedy for ringbone, and can it be thoroughly cured?—E. A. H., New York.

Ailing Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a cow that took sick three days before calving. She was in good flesh but is running down, eats first rate, but her ears are cold, and hang down, and she has a dry cough. She gets clover hay and four quarts of corn and oats chop. Will some one please tell me what ails her, and what to do?—J. B. S., Transfer, Pa.

PNEUMONIA IN CATTLE.

Important Bulletin From the Kansas Experiment Station.

At various times in the past there has appeared in the west, especially during the winter season, a form of bronchial pneumonia attacking cattle sometimes in such numbers as to appear to be contagious. These outbreaks have usually occurred during the winter which succeeds and unusually dry season, when the water supply for stock purposes is greatly reduced and the rough forage used for feeding cattle is of poor quality. During the past fall and winter numerous reports of a disease among cows and heifers have been received from various and widely separated places in the central and eastern parts of this state. In most cases several animals were reported sick with the same general symptoms, which caused the owner or neighbors some alarm lest it might be a serious, contagious disease. Owing to the similarity of symptoms, some stockmen have surmised that their cattle were suffering from bovine tuberculosis in an acute form. An investigation of the disease shows it to be a broncho-pneumonia or an inflammation of the bronchial tubes which carry the air into the lungs, together with the adjoining lung tissue. The disease is of a comparatively mild type, and so far as has been observed has only attacked cows and heifers. Most of the animals examined have been in fair to good flesh.

Causes.—The disease is probably caused by a poor quality of coarse food, especially corn-fodder. The dust or other irritating material in the fodder seems to irritate the bronchial tubes; this irritation enables certain bacteria that live in the air passages normally to multiply rapidly and cause an inflammation of the tissues. The disease is not contagious but several animals may contract it from the same source; that is, infected food.

Symptoms.—The animal is noticed coughing, especially when first turned out or exercised after lying down. The cough is painful; at first, dry, and as the disease progresses becoming more moist, the animal often coughing up considerable mucus. The breathing is rapid and labored; exercise causes the animal to pant, cough, and often stand with the mouth open and the tongue protruding in order to breathe. There is a tendency for affected animals to lie down, and in severe cases the nose is extended in front, the lower jaw resting on the ground. In mild cases the appetite may be fairly good, but in severe cases the animal eats but little and this, with the distressing cough, causes a rapidly falling away in flesh. The bowels are usually constipated. A majority of affected animals will recover, with good care.

Post Mortem Appearances.—The lungs, when examined after death, do not appear severely inflamed. They are of a grayish color and instead of being soft and elastic to the touch are quite firm and hard, and do not collapse, as is usual when the chest is opened. The smaller bronchial tubes are filled with mucus; the large bronchi and the trachea (windpipe) are slightly inflamed and contain much mucus.

Treatment.—Medicinal treatment is of little value; in fact, the excitement attending drenching the animal and the possibility of getting medicine into the lungs is apt to do more harm than good. The animal should receive the best of care; protection from the weather; laxative, nutritious, but not bulky food; and pure water. Corn-stalks should not be fed; alfalfa, millet or other hay should be sprinkled to lay the dust. Salting the animal, with a mixture of 1 pound of sulphur, 1 pound of air-slaked lime, 1 pound of hyposulphite of soda, all thoroughly pulverized and mixed with ten pounds of common salt is good; a tablespoonful may be given once daily, the animal being allowed to lick it. Bran mashes, to which is added some cotton-seed or oil meal, are excellent. With the advent of warm weather and grass the disease will probably disappear.

HEALTH RESTORED

A Body of Battle Creek's Famous Physicians Have Perfected a Treatment That is Curing Thousands of Cases Thought Incurable.

TEST THE TREATMENT FREE

The above is a portrait of Dr. J. M. Peebles who through fifty years of experimentation and study has made discoveries that promise health and strength to all. At the age of 80 he is as healthy and vigorous as most men of 30, and he says all can command their health, if they but will. The Doctor has written a book called "A Message of Hope" for the sole purpose of revealing to suffering humanity the hidden powers that are possessed by all and explaining to them the wonderful system of treatment which he has perfected. This book gives you the key to perfect health and happiness. Among the thousands of cases cured by this wonderful system of treatment are the paralytic, also those suffering from Bright's disease, consumption, catarrh, stomach and bowel troubles, nervous debility, rheumatism, heart disease, female troubles, fits, neuralgia, bladder trouble, dropsy, eczema, blood disorders, piles, asthma, in fact all chronic troubles. So sure is the Doctor that his treatment will cure all chronic diseases that he has instructed the Institute of which he is physician-in-chief, to give to every reader of The Blade who is in poor health one week's treatment free, postage paid, in order to demonstrate to them that health is within their grasp. Write at once addressing Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich., drawer G 1, stating your troubles that they may prepare a special treatment to fit your exact condition. They will also send you their book, "A Message of Hope," explaining fully their grand system of treatment and a full diagnosis of your case with their professional advice.

SOMEBODIES.

Prince Albert of Belgium has given silver watches to all children born in Brussels on the same day as his son, Prince Leopold.

Paul Bliouet (Max O'Rell) has called for Paris to take charge of the Figaro.

King Edward is said to have expressed a wish to visit President Loubet, of France, on his way to Cannes.

Dan R. Hanna has paid $1,500 and $1,060 for two cows formerly owned by Queen Victoria.

Prof. W. H. Neare, the composer, of Salisbury, N. C., was chief bandmaster in the Confederate army.

Henry Norman, member of parliament, was educated in this country, being a Harvard graduate.

W. E. Parkhurst, brother of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, has a collection of the autographs of over 400 public men, dating back to 1808.

Bishop Potter says that in a recent municipal election only 8 residents of Fifth avenue, between Central park and Washington square, voted.

Senor De Quesada, formerly of the Cuban junta, is mentioned as Cuba's first diplomatic representative at Washington.

Alberto Santos-Dumont began experimenting in aerial navigation when he was a little boy.

$400.00 CASH FOR LARGEST RAM IN THE WORLD

We hereby offer $400.00 cash for Largest Ram of any breed or cross. Ram to be weighed November [illegible] sworn statement of owner and weigher and three witnesses to be forwarded to the "American Stock Breeder," Chicago, Ill. Ram winning this offer to be delivered in Chicago at the Live Stock Show in December, 1902. The $400 Cash will be paid by International Stock Food Co.

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PNEUMATIC HEAD PROTECTOR

Our illustration shows a practical idea for the use of firemen and policemen, which may be the means of preventing crushed heads among either class of public employes. In the case of firemen there is constant danger from falling bricks, stone, timbers, etc., when they are on duty at a fire, while policemen are subject to danger from the same kinds of material purposely aimed at them by mobs and riotous individuals.

Both policemen and firemen commonly wear special helmets as a protection, in which there is but a single thickness of felt or other material, not calculated to remain intact under the force of a blow, but only to deaden its force. In the helmet here seen the inventor produces an air cushion in the top of the hat, claiming that it will prevent all injury to the head of the wearer from missies of ordinary size, and that, too, without making the hat unreasonably heavy to wear. The hat is similar in shape to those ordinarily worn, and provided with a double crown. The inner wall of this crown is flexible and will adapt itself to the shape of the wearer's head. At the rear of the brim there is an opening leading to the interior chamber, and in this is inserted the inflatable rubber bag which forms the air cushion. After the bag is put in position the opening is laced up again and the reservoir inflated with an ordinary bicycle tire pump. The device is adapted for use with hats of any shape and if the crowns are made to withstand considerable pressure from inflation they will also resist a heavy blow from the outside with little damage to the hat or wearer.

IMPROVED BICYCLE PUMP.

Every bicycle rider can tell almost at first glance the function of the invention shown in the accompanying drawing, and it is also probably true that every cycler wishes he had one of these pumps to use this summer. The fat man, especially, has trouble in bending over

long enough to screw the end of the short rubber hose to the nipple on the tire, and any rider would be perfectly willing to dispense with the work needful to effect the air-tight joint through which the tire is inflated. The illustration shows an ordinary bicycle pump with the new invention replacing the usual hose and screw attachment for connection with the nipple on the tire. The metallic tube projecting from the lower end of the compression cylinder is rigidly secured to the stirrup beneath, and is further strengthened by a brace, as shown. An enlarged view of the end of the tube is given to better explain the manner of connecting it to the nipple. A circular block of rubber is inserted in the mouth of the tube, with a conical opening in the end. The height of this opening being a little lower than that of the end of the tire nipple, it is obvious that when the two are in connection the downward pressure on the rubber block will be sufficient to form an air-tight joint. If the tire is completely deflated, it may be necessary to tilt the pump slightly, but the slanting sides of the opening allow this to be done without lessening the tightness of the connection.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Couldn't Get Them Again.

Man—Why are you crying, my boy?

Boy—Oh, sir, I've just had the measles and had to stay out uv school fer a month!

Man—Never mind! You can't have them again!

Boy—Hully Gee! Dat's why I'm cryin'!

A Just Complaint.

"I don't like our doctor," said Willie. "I went and caught a cold bad enough to keep me at home from school for two weeks, and the mean old doctor cured me in less than two days."—Tit-Bits.

English.

"Papa," she asked, "what does 'monkeying with the buzz-saw' mean?"

"Oh, it means about the same as rolling off o' the roof. Now, don't bother me. I want to read about the outrage on Cuba."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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Wanted, Land Warrants. Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution. Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812. Issued to soldiers of the Mexican War. Issued to soldiers of the Indian Wars, 1832 to 1842, inclusive. Issued to soldiers of the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, inclusive. Service Pensions. Additional Homestead Rights. Reserve Land, or any valid claim against the U. S. Government. Write me what you have and what you want. Tommy—I ain't likely to.—Punch.

W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED STARK NURSERY PAYS [illegible] weekly if you will. Stark Bros., Nurserymen, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

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$15 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to introduce our Poultry Tonic. Salary or commission. We mean this. EUREKA MFG. CO., Dept. 65, East St. Louis, Ill.

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Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

N. me of the Maumee.

"How did the Maumee river derive its name?"—H. A. W., Auburn, Ind.

The word Maumee is an Indian term. You must remember the Indians had no written language. When the white explorers heard the Indian name of a person, place or thing, they tried to express its pronunciation in writing. There was a tribe of Indians whose name, as they pronounced it, was "Me-aw-mee," accent on the second syllable. The French explorers first met them, and they wrote the name, according to the sounds, using vowels as they are sounded in French. This gave the spelling "Miami." After the French and Indian war, this fair fell passed in the hands of England. The English, finding the name written Miami, pronounced it according to English usage, "My-ammy," accenting the second syllable. Hence we have the Great and Little Miami rivers in southern Ohio. The traders in the northwest, where the Miami Indians still lived, called the river Maumee, which is but a corruption of the Indian pronunciation. The first map on which the river is shown, has it marked "Omie river," which was another attempt to spell the Indian name. The official name of the river is "Miami of the Lakes," to distinguish it from the two rivers of the same name emptying into the Ohio.

The Sun.

"Does fire consume everything it burns? If so, and the sun is a ball of fire, is it being consumed? If so, some day we will have no sun; and how soon?"—L. E. S., Rose, N. Y.

All chemical action, if rapid, is accompanied by heat. Fill a glass half full of water, stir into it, with a glass rod, an ounce of sulphuric acid, and the glass gets too hot to hold in the hand. When coal or wood burns, there is chemical action. The oxygen of the air unites with the carbon of the fuel, and forms carbonic acid gas. The heat is so great that the carbon becomes luminous, and we see the red or yellow flame. But the sun is not a ball of fire, in the sense that it is being burned up. It is made up of the same elements there are in the earth, but it is so hot that even iron is detected in the form of vapor, forming clouds. The spectroscope reveals and it is true of other substances. the heat of the sun will finally all be pated is probably true. When that it will be simply a huge black ball. Of course all life will cease on the earth, for it will be so cold nothing can live; nor will there be any light, except that from the fixed stars. As to how long it will be until these things happen, no man can determine.

Presidential Succession.

"Will you kindly tell us through your valuable paper who would be the successors to the office of President of the United States in case the President and Vice President were removed?"—B. L. C., Berrien Center, Mich.

The constitution provides that the Vice President shall become President when that office becomes vacant, and gives Congress power to declare who shall serve "in case of removal, death, resignation or inability" of both President and Vice President. Congress has enacted such a law. It makes the Secretary of State succeed to the vacancy. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is: Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The office of Secretary of Agriculture did not exist when this act was passed; hence he is not in the succession. This act applies only to Cabinet officers who have been confirmed by the Senate; and who are eligible to the Presidency—that is, are native born, and over 35 years old.

Theodore Roosevelt.

H. B., Elgin, Ill.: Mr. Roosevelt was born in New York, October 27, 1858; graduated from Harvard in 1880; was a member of the New York legislature, 1882 to 1884; unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York city, 1886; national civil service commissioner, 1889 to 1895; president of the New York police board, 1895 to 1897; assistant secretary of the Navy, 1897-1898; first lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the 1st U. S. cavalry volunteers, commonly called the Rough Riders; elected, November, 1898, governor of New York. He owns a cattle ranch in the Northwest, and is fond of taking hunting trips after big game. His books are: Winning of the West; Gouverneur Morris; Life of T. H. Benton; Naval War of 1812; History of New York; American Ideals and Other Essays; The Wilderness Hunter; Hunting Trips of a Ranchman; Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail; The Rough Riders, 1899; Cromwell, 1900, The Strenuous Life, 1900.

Sun's Rate of Motion.

"Please state how much time the sun occupies in crossing the celestial equator once; also how much time is required for the sun to rise or set."—J. L. P., Sharon, Wis.

The sun does not cross the celestial equator. If it did, however, as the celestial equator is simply an imaginary line, without dimensions, the time taken would be the time required for the sun to move the distance of its own diameter, which is about 866,000 miles. The same applies to the time taken by the sun to rise or set which is roughly two minutes, and four minutes, if it is to be understood that the sun itself does not move, but this refers to its apparent motion, which is caused by the rotation of the earth.

Half Dollars of 1884.

"Were there any fifty-cent pieces coined in the year 1884?"—N. M. D., Tiffany, N. D.

Yes. There were 5,275 half dollars coined that year. Your question shows how hard it is to overtake a lie. Somebody started the story that there were no half-dollars coined in 1884, six years ago, and we have answered the question at least twice a year since that time.

Range of the Krag-Jorgensen.

"In conversation with a friend in regard to the range of the Krag-Jorgensen army rifle, he maintained that it has a range of five miles, and at that distance would have a force sufficient to kill a man. I argued that the range would not exceed 5,000 feet. Will you please advise which, if either, is right?"—J. C. S., Bradford, Pa.

The distance to which the bullet will fly depends in its weight, on the amount of powder, the quality of the powder, and the elevation of the muzzle. The Krag-Jorgensen rifle, .30 calibre, U. S. A., with a ball 220 grains, and the quality of smokeless powder used in the army, has a muzzle velocity of 1,960 feet a second, and at 35 feet will penetrate 35 dry pine boards, placed closely together, each one inch thick. The range of this rifle under ordinary conditions is probably about two miles; and the ball would hardly be fatal at a mile. Another thing to be considered is that an object at a mile would appear too small to get correct aim. If the ball struck him, it would be an accident rather than the aim.

Common Law Marriages.

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The clipping reads as follows: "A remarkable marriage law went into effect in the states of New York on the first day of this year. It is known as the Weekes law, and under it a man and woman desiring to be married, and who can enter into a written contract to that effect, have it properly witnessed and acknowledged as they would a land deed, and are allowed six months in which to fulfill their contract. If both parties desire to annul the contract after six months they may do so by failing to have it filed. The marriage contract may be drawn up without the attendance of a clergyman or any regular authorized officer. Two witnesses are sufficient."

The above item gives a wrong impression. New York has always recognized what are known as "common law marriages," that is, marriage by mutual consent, without either a civil or a religious ceremony, and evidenced by the writings, declarations or conduct of the two parties. Of course there never were very many common-law marriages, in proportion to the total number, for a man who has the proper feeling toward the woman he wishes to make his wife, is glad to have a regular marriage before witnesses. But cases frequently arose in the courts, where after the death of a man of means, supposedly single, some woman would claim a widow's share in his property, alleging that she was his common-law wife. The Weekes law was passed to remedy this. It requires a written contract between the two parties, witnessed by two other persons; and this must be recorded within six months to make it valid. The implication that the parties may have six months' trial of matrimony, and then quit if they do not like it, is hardly warranted. If the contract is not filed within six months, there never has been a marriage, and the woman is simply the man's mistress, not his wife at all.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THREE CHICAGO DOCTORS

Failed to Do for Miss Mabelle L. LaMonte What Was Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in an awful state for nearly three years with a complication of female troubles which three physicians called by different names, but the pains were all the same. I dreaded the time of my

MABELLE L. LAMONTE.

monthly periods for it meant a couple of days in bed in awful agony. I finally made up my mind that the good doctors were guessing; and hearing from different friends such good reports of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I tried that. I bless the day I did, for it was the dawning of a new life for me. I used five bottles before I was cured, but when they were taken I was a well woman once more. Your Compound is certainly wonderful. Several of my friends have used it since, and nothing but the best do I ever hear from its use."—Yours, MABELLE L. LAMONTE, 222 E. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound could cure Miss LaMonte—why not you? Try it and see for yourself.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

The Sun.

"Does fire consume everything it burns? If so, and the sun is a ball of fire, is it being consumed? If so, some day we will have no sun; and how soon?"—L. E. S., Rose, N. Y.

All chemical action, if rapid, is accompanied by heat. Fill a glass half full of water, stir into it, with a glass rod, an ounce of sulphuric acid, and the glass gets too hot to hold in the hand. When coal or wood burns, there is chemical action. The oxygen of the air unites with the carbon of the fuel, and forms carbonic acid gas. The heat is so great that the carbon becomes luminous, and we see the red or yellow flame. But the sun is not a ball of fire, in the sense that it is being burned up. It is made up of the same elements there are in the earth, but it is so hot that even iron is detected in the form of vapor, forming clouds. The spectroscope reveals and it is true of other substances, the heat of the sun will finally all be pated is probably true. When that it will be simply a huge black ball. Of course all life will cease on the earth, for it will be so cold nothing can live; nor will there be any light, except that from the fixed stars. As to how long it will be until these things happen, no man can determine.

Presidential Succession.

"Will you kindly tell us through your valuable paper who would be the successors to the office of President of the United States in case the President and Vice President were removed?"—B. L. C., Berrien Center, Mich.

The constitution provides that the Vice President shall become President when that office becomes vacant, and gives Congress power to declare who shall serve "in case of removal, death, resignation or inability" of both President and Vice President. Congress has enacted such a law. It makes the Secretary of State succeed to the vacancy. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act, and the remainder of the order of succession is: Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The office of Secretary of Agriculture did not exist when this act was passed; hence he is not in the succession. This act applies only to Cabinet officers who have been confirmed by the Senate; and who are eligible to the Presidency—that is, are native born, and over 35 years old.

Theodore Roosevelt.

H. B., Elgin, Ill.: Mr. Roosevelt was born in New York, October 27, 1858; graduated from Harvard in 1880; was a member of the New York legislature, 1882 to 1884; unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York city, 1886; national civil service commissioner, 1889 to 1895; president of the New York police board, 1895 to 1897; assistant secretary of the Navy, 1897-1898; first lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the 1st U. S. cavalry volunteers, commonly called the Rough Riders; elected, November, 1898, governor of New York. He owns a cattle ranch in the Northwest, and is fond of taking hunting trips after big game. His books are: Winning of the West; Gouverneur Morris; Life of T. H. Benton; Naval War of 1812; History of New York; American Ideals and Other Essays; The Wilderness Hunter; Hunting Trips of a Ranchman; Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail; The Rough Riders, 1899; Cromwell, 1900, The Strenuous Life, 1900.

Sun's Rate of Motion.

"Please state how much time the sun occupies in crossing the celestial equator once; also how much time is required for the sun to rise or set."—J. L. P., Sharon, Wis.

The sun does not cross the celestial equator. If it did, however, as the celestial equator is simply an imaginary line, without dimensions, the time taken would be the time required for the sun to move the distance of its own diameter, which is about 866,000 miles. The same applies to the time taken by the sun to rise or set which is roughly two minutes, and four minutes, if it is to be understood that the sun itself does not move, but this refers to its apparent motion, which is caused by the rotation of the earth.

Half Dollars of 1884.

"Were there any fifty-cent pieces coined in the year 1884?"—N. M. D., Tiffany, N. D.

Yes. There were 5,275 half dollars coined that year. Your question shows how hard it is to overtake a lie. Somebody started the story that there were no half-dollars coined in 1884, six years ago, and we have answered the question at least twice a year since that time.

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Nominations.

"What constitutes a nomination? When does a candidate become the nominee?"—A. J. M., Kenilworth, O.

The word "nominate" is from the Latin word nomen, which means a name. To nominate a man is simply to name him. A man rises in a state convention, for example, and names the name of Smith as candidate for governor; another rises, and names—nominates—another, and so on. Then the convention ballots, and nominates one of them as the party candidate. He is, therefore, the nominee of the party. Probably you are confused by the use of the word "nominate" first in placing a man before the convention, and afterward the same word is used to describe the action of the convention.

Flags of Nations.

"Please give colors of the standard flags of the following countries: England, Ireland, France, Scotland, Spain, Greece, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, China, Japan, Russia, Argentine Republic, Italy, Denmark and Switzerland."—W. B. F., Williamstown, Mo.

England, red, white and blue; France, red, white and blue; Spain, red and yellow; Greece, blue and white; Belgium, black, yellow and red; Austria, red, white and green; China, yellow; Japan, red and white; Russia, red, blue and white; Argentine Republic, green and white; Italy, green, white and red; Denmark, red and white.

Scotland and Ireland have no lawful or recognized flags. The colors of the flags of other nations are not plain and well defined in all cases, so that a description of this country neither have all countries a well defined national flag. Great Britain has no national flag, but has a great many of different designs. This is true of nearly all monarchies. They have royal standards, naval war flags, merchant flags, etc. It is not generally known that the United States was the first great country to adopt a single national flag, and that Old Glory is the oldest national banner.

Geology of the Planets.

"Geology teaches that the earth has passed through several ages, such as the azoic, cenozoic, and so on. Please give the divisions of the ages on the other planets, and the time that marks their separation."—H. E. O., Lockhart, W. Va.

There is no possible way of finding out. It is certain that the other planets are composed of material similar to that of which the earth is formed, though there may be more or less of each element in proportion than enters into the earth's composition. But there is no way of telling how far the work of depositing rocks or ocean beds, their upheaval, etc., and the other geologic phenomena such as we are familiar with, have gone. It is probable that some of them are still in a melted state. This is deemed the case with Jupiter. Moreover, we shall never be able to tell what rocks make up the crust of the other planets, because we can not go there to examine them.

Royal Titles.

"A says Alexandra, wife of Edward VII of England, is queen. B says she is not. Which is correct?"—E. S. G., Bridgewater, S. D.

There are two classes of queens. One is, a woman who succeeds to the throne in her own right, as did Victoria, who became the sovereign of Great Britain because she was the nearest in descent to the king who preceded her. She, and other queens of this class, are actual rulers. The other class of queens is queen consort. That is, she is the "consort," or wife, of the reigning king. Queen Alexandra is queen consort. Her husband is the sovereign, and she has nothing what-ever to do with the work of government. Queen Victoria was married, as you know, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. He did not become king by this marriage; his official title was "prince consort." The term queen may be applied to both queens regnant and queens consort.

That Wagon Wheel.

"Does a fly wheel or a pulley run faster at the top or bottom, or does it run the same speed all the way round? Also does a wagon wheel go faster at the bottom or at the top?"—W. F. Sutton, W. Va.

In any wheel supported at the center, and revolving, all parts of the circumference travel at the same speed. So does a wagon or buggy wheel, when the axle is supported so that the wheel does not touch the ground. If you whirl a wheel thus supported, the motion of the tire is the same at any point. An instance of this is seen when you oil a buggy.

But the case is different with a vehicle wheel which rests on the ground. Then the top of the wheel moves much faster than the portion on the ground. This is because the ground where the wheel touches is the fulcrum, and the motion is from there instead of from the hub. There are two ways of proving this. The one is to take a wagon-wheel without tire or felloes—only the spokes—and try the experiment. You will find that two fellows will pass a mark on a board placed for convenience just behind the top of the wheel, while the one is passing a similar mark at the bottom. The second proof is to take a snap-shot of a buggy-wheel, when the horse is going at a brisk trot. The spokes at the upper portion of the wheel will be going so fast that they will show as a hazy blur in the photograph, while those at the bottom will show distinctly. We could wish this fact, that the top of a wheel rolling on the ground goes faster than the bottom, might be will understood once for all. We have answered it time and again.

Virginius.

"Will you please tell me who wrote Virginius? Is it dramatized from a book or published in book form? If so who is the author of the book?"—R. S. D., Manitou, Colo.

Virginius was not dramatized from a story, its foundation is a legend of the early days of Rome, which is told in a few dozen words—that a Roman named Virginius seized a knife from a butcher's stall in the forum, and killed his daughter, Virginia, to keep her from falling into the hands of a dissolute ruler.

The drama was written between 1815 and 1820, by James Sheridan Knowles, a dramatist born in Cork, Ireland, in 1784, died in 1862. He was an actor, a teacher of elocution, and a writer of plays. Virginius was first produced with the eminent tragedian Macready in the title role. Knowles wrote a number of other plays of which The Hunchback, The Wife, and The Love Chase are still occasionally produced, as well as Virginius.

Martin Luther.

J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.: In the early part of the sixteenth century, Charles V was emperor of Germany and was committed neither to the Catholic church, which at that time was in a condition of decay and weakness, nor to the Protestants, who were at that time, under Luther and Melancthon, making wonderful advance. It was the great desire of both parties to secure the endorsement of Charles V. In 1530, Charles V summoned a diet to be held at Augsburg to settle the religious dispute. By the joint efforts of Luther, Melancthon and other Protestant leaders, a confession of faith was adopted by the Protestant world of the time. It is too long to reproduce here, but it is the basis of all existing Protestant confessions of faith. It has been much modified by different sects, and probably remains nearest the original in the confession of the Lutheran church.

Martin Luther was born in 1488, and was the son of Hans Luther, a miner. He was sent to the university of Erfurt to study law; but walking in the fields one day, his companion was struck dead by lightning. This accident so affected Luther that he determined to retire from the world. He entered a monastery, and there in time found a Latin Bible. This he read, and was then impressed with the wide difference between the lessons it taught and the practices of the Roman Catholic church. He began at once that crusade, with voice and pen, which has so profoundly affected the whole world. Luther translated the Bible into German, and published it in 1534. He died in 1546.

Andre's Execution.

"Will you kindly let me know, through the columns of the Bureau, the place of Major Andre's execution?"—A. J. A., St. Paul, Ark.

Major Andre was captured near Tarrytown, New York. A military court condemned him to death as a spy, and he was executed by hanging on October 2, 1780, at Tappan, which is across the Hudson river from Tarrytown. He was present at the scene of his execution, but his remains were afterward taken to England, and now rest in Westminster Abbey.

Races of Europe.

"In my reading, I see references to the Latin race, the Teutonic race, Scandinavian race, Celtic race, etc. What I wish to know is, what nations are included in each race? Also what nations speak each particular language?"—W. B. H., Crystal, Mich.

It is the custom of scientists, in classing the best known people of Europe, to use a linguistic basis. Following this classification, we have three grand divisions:

The Latin races include the French, Spanish and Italian nations, with their corresponding languages.

The Teutonic, which includes Austria, Germany and Holland, with the German and Dutch languages.

And lastly, the Celtic race, which is held to include the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Scotch, English and Irish.

The Swedes, Norwegians and Danes use what is called the Scandinavian language. The English, Scotch, and Irish use, of course, the English language, although in some parts of Scotland and Ireland the original Gaelic tongue is still used to a slight extent.

Whitelaw Reid.

"Who is Whitelaw Reid, and what important positions has he filled?"—C. B., Clayton, Mich.

Whitelaw Reid was born near Xenia, O., in 1837, graduated from Miami university in 1856, and became editor of the Xenia News. When the civil war broke out, he was sent into the field as war correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette. His letters, over the pen-name Agate, attracted wide attention. He served in the campaign in Kentucky in 1861, was present at Shiloh and Gettysburg. He was made librarian of the house of Representatives in 1863, serving three years. He tried cotton-planting in Louisiana after the war ended, and returning to Ohio in 1866, spent two years to compiling Ohio in the War, the most important of all the state histories of the conflict. He then went to New York as associate editor of the New York Tribune, and on Mr. Greeley's death in 1872, succeeded him as editor and principal owner, which he still is. He was our minister to France under President Harrison, and Republican candidate for the vice presidency in 1892. He was special representative of this country at Queen Victoria's jubilee in 1897, and is going in the same capacity to the coronation of Edward VII.

The Thirty Years' War.

J. B., Alton, O.: The Thirty Years' War was a religious and political conflict which involved the German states, and with them the principal other states of Europe, from 1618 to 1648. The causes date back a century before that, when the reformation divided Germany into two hostile religious parties. By the terms of the peace of Augsburg, in 1555, the right was secured to each German state of prescribing the form of worship to be permitted within its limits, and giving all, whether Lutherans or Catholics, the privilege of emigrating from the states where their creed was prohibited. These regulations applied only to Lutherans and Catholics, as Calvinists. Then each party began to struggle for supremacy, and endless disorders followed. The severe measures of the emperor of Germany, Ferdinand II., the head of the Catholic party, against the Lutherans, led also to restrictions on their civil rights. To protect their political liberties, the Protestants formed a union in 1608, with Frederick V., Elector Palatine, at its head. A rival union of Catholics was formed in 1609, with the Duke of Bavaria at its head.

The storm broke in 1618, when an uprising of Protestants took place at Prague, the capital of Bohemia, and in a short time they had control of Bohemia, and they crowned Frederick V, son of the Elector Palatine, as king of that country. Then there followed a succession of wars, in which Austria, the Catholic princes of Germany, and Spain were all engaged on one hand. The Lutheran princes were on the other side, aided at different times by Saxony, Denmark, and Sweden. From 1641 negotiations for peace went on, and in 1648 three different treaties were signed, in which nearly every power in Europe was represented. Holland and Switzerland were declared independent of the German Empire. France gained Alsace, and three bishoprics. Sweden received part of Pomerania. Stettin and other towns, and the island of Rugen. The religious peace of 1555 was confirmed and extended to the Calvinists, and the equality of the Catholic, Lutheran and Reformed creeds was established. This peace of Westphalia ended the religious wars of Europe. It is utterly impossible in the space at our command to give a history of the military proceedings of those years of strife.

NO LONGER A SPECULATION

Stock in North American Crude Oil Co. a Legitimate Investment—Practically Certain of Becoming a Great Money Maker.

Though only six months old, the North American Crude Oil Company, of Kansas City, Mo., was organized so strongly and work on its properties proceeded so vigorously, that it holds a position in the oil industry now that older companies were years in attaining.

Its principal holdings are in California, where it has 5,000 acres of oil lands under lease, within sixty miles of San Francisco. On this land, near Los Gatos, it has a well down over 600 feet, and very promising prospects of oil. So much so, in fact, that an offer of $15,000 was recently received for this well and the 320-acre tract upon which it is being drilled.

About three months ago the company purchased land in fee simple of Cash and other heights, Beaumont, Tex., and began drilling. On March 9 this well came in, and proved to be a gusher equal to any on Spindle Top, with an output upward of 75,000 barrels daily. A committee composed of President W. C. Renfrow, Secretary A. S. Kimberly and General Manager M. F. Brown went to Beaumont to inspect the well, and are now working on plans to market this great volume of oil.

Unquestionably within a short while new developments in California, or the sale of oil at Beaumont, will place this company on a dividend-paying basis, when its stock will be withdrawn from the market. It is now 60 cents per share. Those who would join with this promising organization, and share in the profits that are sure to come to it, must act quickly.

A glance over the directory of the North American Crude Oil Company will go far toward explaining its success.

Officers—The Hon. W. C. Renfrow, president, Oklahoma City, Ok., ex-Governor of Oklahoma Territory; J. J. Swofford, vice-president, Kansas City, Mo., president of Swenord Bros. Dry Goods Company (wholesale); W. A. Rule, treasurer, Kansas City, Mo., cashier National Bank of Commerce; A. S. Kimberly, secretary, Kansas City, Mo., treasurer Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company; Judge Elijah Robinson, attorney and director, Kansas City, Mo., attorney National Bank of Commerce and Missouri Pacific Railroad; M. F. Brown, general manager, Kansas City, Mo. And a strong board of directors, all of whom, as well as the officers, are heavy stockholders.

Prospectus, maps and full particulars will be mailed on request.

Orders for stock should be sent to North American Crude Oil Company, room 232 Bank of Commerce building, Kansas City, Mo. Make checks payable to W. A. Rule, treasurer. No order will be accepted for less than twenty shares.

Miscellaneous.

I. H. R., Walton, Ind.: The Sundays of August, 1850, fell on the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th.

V. W. Appleton, N. Y.: An ungrafted orange tree will bloom and produce fruit, of course.

G. C. G., Pinckney, Mich.: The lowest commissioned officer in the navy is an ensign.

C. M. P., Hicksville, O.: Write to Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo, and please read Rule 3 above.

W. F. M., Derby, Ind.: We are sorry to say we known none of the particulars. It is doubtful if the story be authentic, we think.

C. P. J., Adrian, Mich.: There is no published biography of the father of H. Clay Evans. Why not write to the latter gentleman for information?

T. W. O., Monticello, Mo.: We don't know of any. Better address a letter of inquiry to "Secretary of State, Topeka, Kan."

A. S. R., Wakelee, Mich.: Some of the small cheap spring clocks tick louder at times than others, from defects in their putting together. Pendulum clocks as a rule do not, but when everything is still, as at night, the ticking may seem louder, although it is not.

P. C. W., Washington, Iowa: The difference between bakers' bread and domestic bread is purely one of method of manufacture and baking. We are not familiar with the secrets and processes of bakers, but any baker can tell you—if he will.

M. M., Cripple Creek, Colo.: In the Farmstead of Weekly Blade of Oct. 17 and Oct. 31 of last year, we published a process for tanning deer skins, which is equally applicable to sheep, goat skin, muskrat, raccoon, rabbit, hare, squirrel, or any other skin of the kind. Please refer to it. It is too long to reprint.

W. W. P., Grand Portage, Minn.: Boots and shoes can not be prevented from wrinkling. The only way to take them out is to get a pair of wooden trees, the exact size, and put them on the trees each night in removing them. Any shoemaker will tell you about trees, and where to obtain them.

E. E. F., Booneville, Ark.: The terms natural science and physical science really mean the same thing. The word physical is from the Greek word physis, which means nature. Physical or natural science includes physics, or the knowledge of the forces of nature and the laws of their operation—gravitation, cohesion, adhesion, light heat, electricity; chemistry, astronomy, geology, natural history, etc.

Success.

Young Doctor—Was the operation you performed upon the American who returned from the Philippines successful?

Old Doctor—It was thoroughly so. It will necessitate at least two more.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 Baltes Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling

DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer. In sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

"GO EAST, YOUNG MAN."

Advice That Young Men of the West Are Receiving.

"'Go west, young man,' is no longer the cry," said George B. Graham, of Kansas City, Mo., at the St. James yesterday. "Now it is 'go east and teach the young fellows there how to do things.' Twenty-five or thirty years ago the young men of this section were admonished to seek the land of the setting sun and become aged with the country. Now the descendants of those who went west are coming back east. Did you ever observe what a great number of western men occupy positions of trust and responsibility in the east? If you haven't, just ask the proprietors of all the big corporations and business houses you come in contact with. You will find that they are looking for young men from the west. Other things being equal, the fact that a young fellow has been reared in the west counts just enough to give him a job in the east over some fellow who has been reared down here. Some way or other the westerner has more hustle in him. He seems to grasp the situation quicker and get the knack of doing things better than his eastern brother.

"Take it right in your profession, journalism, I venture to say that 50 per cent of the high positions are held by western men. It has been my experience that the young fellows I run across who are getting along are westerners. Down here, you see, the effects of the so-called liberal system of living is now felt. The 'wine on the sideboard' theory of bringing up, I believe, produces in a generation or two young men who are not worth their salt. Out west this theory does not prevail. Young men—don't smile, because this is absolutely true—are taught the doctrine of the strenuous life. They have been taught it for the past couple of decades, and as it is undisputedly the only true doctrine, its effect must be and is good. Yes, sir, I'm for the young westerner."—Washington Post.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

THE RATIO.

First Office Boy—De boss told me I should save at least half what I earned.

Second Office Boy—Wot did you tell him?

First Office Boy—Told him dat would be at least four times me salary!

A TYPICAL FEMININE OPINION.

Blanche Gay—So you were at the church? I suppose the bride looked charming?

Madge Cutting—I suppose so—to the groom.

SOMETIMES WORTH THE PRICE.

"If I gave you a nickel you'd spend it for beer."

"Well, sir, 'twouldn't cost you much to have de satisfaction of sayin', 'I told you so!'"

A GRIDIRON FAVORITE.

Harold—She said you looked like a favorite of the gridiron.

Cholly—Like a football player, eh?

Harold—No; like a lobster.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Ethel—What did you say to papa last night?

Perdy—N—Nothing. I was so scared that I didn't open my mouth.

Ethel—Oh! That accounts for it. He said you impressed him very favorably.

THOUGHTFUL.

President of Foreign Missions—How in the world did all these sofa cushions and fairy lamps come to be in this box for the Fiji Islanders?

Miss Fairbrain (earnestly)—Why! I thought, with all their spears and war clubs, that if they only had a few cushions and jeweled lamps they could make such perfectly lovely cosy corners!

AN IDEA.

The Star—I've had my diamonds stolen three times and been married four. Now, what else can I do?

Manager—You might take lessons in acting?

IN LARGE LOTS.

The Hostess—There's one thing that can be said for Mrs. Talkington—she never retails scandal.

The Caller—No?

The Hostess—No; wholesale exclusively!

Tough.

Scene—The Purple Owl.

Diner—Waiter, what's this you have brought?

Waiter—That is a very choice fillet of sole, sir.

Guest—Well, take it back and see if you can't get a nice tender piece of the upper, with the eyes removed.—San Francisco Town Talk.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Man Killers Meet.

"There goes an outlaw who has killed more men than any cuss out here," said Amber Pete.

"I want to shake his hand," spoke up the youth in the leather cap. "I also hold the record."

"Are you an outlaw, stranger?"

"No; I'm a chauffeur."—Chicago News.

Over the Cocktail.

Col. Bluegrass—Kentucky, sah, is the home of orstory.

"And yet, colonel, your true Kentuckian is always more or less dry."—Detroit Free Press.

Harmony.

Quaver—Miss Pedaller is what you may well call a sympathetic player.

Crochet—And one who is always arrapport with her subject. For instance, when she plays a coon song she only touches the black notes.—Boston Transcript.

Sent Free to Men.

Free Trial Package of this New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute.

A. E. ROBINSON, M.D., C.M., Medical Director.

They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak kidneys, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1138 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for April 20. Peter and Cornelius—Acts x:34-44. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Last lesson closed with Peter among the disciples at Joppa (Acts ix:36-42), where he wrought a miracle. Thus far in his career extending through two years (A. D. 33 to 35), his labors had been confined to people of Jewish origin, whom he regarded as the special favorites of heaven. An attempt was made at that time to give him more liberal views. The method was extremely impressive. Cornelius, an officer in the Roman army at Caesarea, a very devout man, had a vision in which he was directed to send to Peter for instruction. Peter also had a vision in which he was directed to eat animals forbidden in the law. While thinking on these things he was approached by the servants of Cornelius whom he accompanied to Caesarea. The centurion rehearsed what had occurred and declared that he was ready to receive any message the apostle had to deliver. A heathen seeking instruction was an interesting event in church history. Our lesson relates what followed.

PERCEIVING.—Verses 28 and 35). Peter's eyes were opened and his prejud

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ... .Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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JAMES R. GARFIELD.

Young Mr. Garfield, who is to come to the Civil Service Commission, was not a conspicuous success in Ohio politics. He copied the New York corrupt practices act into the Ohio statutes, and last week the Buckeye legislature wiped the measure out of existence. Later on, he tried to come to Congress, and was defeated by a man who was not a candidate. However, these happenings in no manner disqualify him for a position on the Civil Service Commission.—Washington Post.

The Post does James R. Garfield an injustice. There has not been a member of the Ohio senate in years who has brought to public questions that conscientious inquiry, intelligent investigation and breadth of knowledge as did Mr. Garfield while a member of that body. He is a logical reasoner, a convincing speaker and a fearless exponent of such measures as he believes best for the community, state and nation.

If the corrupt practices act proved a failure in Ohio the fault cannot be laid at the door of Mr. Garfield. Legislation cannot make dishonorable men honorable nor can laws prevent men from committing perjury. The failure of the law cannot be attributed to its author.

It is true Mr. Garfield was defeated for a congressional nomination, but there is nothing discreditable in that, as good men are defeated for office as are nominated and elected.

Young Garfield has been hampered in politics by the fact that he is the son of a great man—one of the martyred presidents. He is encountering the same difficulties which beset the pathway of Robert T. Lincoln and Fred Grant. But among the younger men in Ohio to-day there is not one abler, cleaner and better qualified for high and responsible public position than is James R. Garfield. He will make a careful and painstaking civil service commissioner, and if yet higher honors come to him he will bring to the discharge of public duties that directness, thoroughness and force which were such prominent characteristics of his illustrious father. The country will be the better with such men as James R. Garfield in the public service.

The politician whose friends declare he "should be provided for" is, in most instances, the kind of a man who should not under any circumstances be in the public service.

CHANGING CONGRESSMEN.

The Southern states, in the old days before the civil war, were in the habit of keeping their representatives in Congress for many consecutive terms. The plan was a wise one, for it takes two terms at least for a representative to become a potent factor at the national capital. First or second-term men have scarcely ever led a fight on the floor of the House, and never secured a place at the head of an important committee. The men who shape legislation are men who have had years of service in the House. They are the men who make history in Congress—and they are those who can do the most for the interests of their district and for their constituents.

Several states follow the old-time practice referred to above. Maine is one of them; and the names of Blaine, Reed, Boutelle, Dingley, Frye, Burleigh and others are household words among the American people. The Pine Tree state has but four representatives, yet she has given them prominence by returning them again and again to the House; and she has made and kept herself a factor in national affairs, despite her small representation and her situation at one corner of the nation. Iowa has in part pursued the same policy, as have other states.

In Ohio, the state that by situation is the gateway between the East and the West, the idea of "two terms and out" has led to the majority of her twenty-one congressional districts being nonentities, so far as their representatives are concerned. The old Nineteenth district ignored the rotation idea, and Garfield, Wade and Giddings were famous the nation over. The Eighteenth district did the same in McKinley's case.

In the majority of elective positions, the rule of rotation in office is commendable. The cases of senators and representatives in Congress are exceptions. It takes years of service for a man to reach his highest usefulness to his state or district, and it is a deliberate throwing away of opportunity and advantage to be constantly changing the incumbents of these positions.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

New South Wales, one of the Australian Federation, begins this month the experiment of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. The provisions of the new law have not yet reached the United States, so we can not discuss them; but whatever the conditions may be in that far-off commonwealth, there certainly is much doubt as to the feasibility of compelling men to accept wages they deem too low, or of compelling an employer to pay wages he considers too high. Another point is, what penalty can be imposed for refusal to obey? The employer could be fined, and the fine collected by distraint; but how could a workingman be made to pay a penalty for refusing to work? Its enforcement would reduce him to serfdom; he would be compelled to work against his will, or be imprisoned. This would be a violation of personal liberty which would be fatal to free institutions. We shall await with some curiosity fuller details of the plan, and the result of its workings.

Whenever Kitchener starts out to bag the wily Boer, it develops regularly that there are holes in the bag.

THAT PHILIPPINE SCHEME.

The Democratic members of the Senate insular committee have "agreed" on a Philippine policy. It is briefly that amazingly asinine theory of William J. Bryan's—"the United States shall simultaneously let go of, and hold on to, the Philippines."

First, the United States is to renounce all sovereignty over the Philippines, but to govern them without any sovereignty, until the Filipinos have established some sort of a government over themselves. As it is more than likely if we undertook the first step indicated, some one or more of the European nations which have long coveted the Philippines, would step in and invite us to get out of a place where we had just declared we had no business to be, the proposition is made that the President be empowered to negotiate a treaty with Germany, Great Britain, France and such other powers as he may deem best providing for "the perpetual neutrality and inviolability from foreign interference of the territory of the archipelago."

But suppose these nations would decline to do so, as they assuredly would, unless England might possibly agree? What then? And let us further ask, has not the Democratic party always taken a stand against "entangling alliances" with foreign nations? Such a treaty would be valueless unless it provided for an alliance to maintain the neutrality and inviolability of the islands.

Further, the United States now has sovereignty over these islands, which is recognized and respected by all other nations. We cannot surrender this sovereignty without surrendering it to some other responsible government. Though we disclaim sovereignty, the rest of the world will hold us to the protection of the persons and property of their citizens doing business in the islands—and there are British, German, French, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese business men there. Until the Filipinos would have a government capable of preserving peace, and protecting property and life, either the United States will have to exercise sovereignty or allow any other nation to step in and do so.

Hence the Democratic scheme is in reality one which would call for an indefinite military control of the islands—the very thing they have been worrying about. Continued military domination is always unsatisfactory and dangerous. But what possible guarantee can the United States have that a Filipino government will keep its pledges, maintain peace and order in the fullest degree, so that no other nation may have cause to interfere, unless we back it up with a military and naval force of adequate size? The Democratic scheme is the veriest makeshift, the result of the effort to find an issue on which to hoodwink the American people into giving the Democratic party control once more of the national government.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

On April 3, the people of Boston fittingly honored the eightieth birthday of Edward Everett Hale. It is better to do this while a man is living than to pay posthumous honors to his memory. Dr. Hale is almost the last survivor of his generation of men of letters, and it was a distinguished one. He was the friend of the poets and essayists which gave Boston its primacy as the American literary center. Longfellow and Lowell, Ticknor and Parkman, Parsons, Whipple and Field were his confreres, nor was he least among them.

His own literary activity has been amazing. Books of history and biography, stories, didactic and moral essays, and copious contributions for more than a quarter of a century to magazines and periodicals, make a very long list. Nor have Dr. Hale's activities been confined to the literary field. He has been deeply interested in science, politics, civics, education, and social problems of every sort. And during all these years he has also been the pastor of a large congregation, doing a vast amount of parish work in addition to his sermonizing. His career has been laborious and beneficial to his fellow men. Boston has done well in paying him birthday honors. The completion of four score years of such an useful life is certainly a fitting occasion to testify to the love and esteem in which Dr. Hale is held.

AS TO DESERTERS.

We fail to understand why any gentleman on the floor of Congress should not agree fully with the President as to the unwisdom of clearing the military records of deserters. The practice of passing bills for that purpose amounts to the endorsement of the principle that a coward who deserted the flag in the midst of a great war, should now be restored to honorable standing, side by side with the men who fought nobly to the end and received honorable discharges. The injustice of this is apparent.

Then, too, the position of the President that Congress has not the power to set aside the verdict of a court-martial is absolutely sound. The man convicted of desertion by a military tribunal may be relieved of the penalty by the exercise of the pardoning power lodged in the President. But when Congress attempts to do the same thing, it trenches on the power of the executive, which it has no authority to do.

The purpose of these bills to restore the standing of deserters of the civil war is to enable them to obtain pensions. They have not worried for thirty odd years because they were branded as deserters. Now that they are getting old and probably are in reduced circumstances, they ask Congress to set aside the verdicts, and to have the stigma removed, that they may file applications for pensions. No man who ever deserted the flag should ever be allowed to become a pensioner on the government he betrayed. Every honorable soldier of the civil war should lift his voice and influence in support of the President's position on this matter.

Henry Watterson is shouting that Roosevelt is going to Mexicanize this country. Over in Mexico eminent men are complaining that their country is becoming "United Statesized." We respectfully call Col. Watterson's attention to the latter fact.

Andrew Carnegie's "Conneaut bluff" brought J. Pierpont Morgan to terms, and now the steel trust proposes to make the bluff a reality by erecting the great steel tube works at that point.

The purchase of a year's supply of pig iron by the steel trust seems to indicate confidence that the good times intend to remain with us for a considerable time longer.

A "DRY MANHATTAN."

Some one on Saturday asked District Attorney Jerome, of New York city, what he would drink on Sunday. "I think we will have a 'dry Manhattan,'" was his reply. This referred to the rebellion of the whole police force of patrolmen against the captains, and the enforcement of the Sunday closing law which was the result. This came about in the following manner:

Mayor Low and Mr. Jerome were elected by a combination of all the decent elements in the metropolis against Tammany and its protection of vice and of lawbreakers generally. This protection was in return for money. Gamblers, swindlers, saloonkeepers, thieves and burglars, pool sellers, keepers of disorderly houses, etc., paid stated sums monthly to the captain of the district, through one of his creatures, detailed for that duty.

The patrolmen—of whom there are over 5,000 on duty all the time—would be directed to let alone those who paid this police blackmail. District Attorney Jerome attacked the problem of law enforcement through them. In place of endeavoring to catch the captains in the collection of blackmail, he caused the patrolmen to understand the fact that all of them who should fail to enforce the laws on their own beats were liable to indictment.

This gave the patrolmen food for thought. The vast majority of them are decent men, not particularly in sympathy with the system of police protection to vice. They were constrained to obey by the fear of dismissal. Then, too, they saw that Mayor Low and his official entourage are determined to break up the system. The men of the first platoon first revolted. They held a public meeting, and resolved to execute the law rather than the behests of the captains. On Saturday afternoon the men of the second platoon met and decided on a similar course. The result was that 5,000 men went on duty Sunday to see that the laws were enforced.

The Central Liquor Dealers' association saw at once that this meant business. It held a meeting and advised all its members to close their saloons on Sunday—back door as well as front door. The gamblers were on the alert, and their houses were conducted with more circumspection than for years. The result was a "dryer" day than any one anticipated. Vice and law-breaking have been so entrenched for years in New York that the battle to compel the enforcement of the laws will be desperately contested. Sunday's proceedings were but the opening skirmish.

THAT ST. LOUIS GRAND JURY.

The charge of Judge Kinkade to the grand jury in this city readers the action of a similar body in St. Louis of much interest to the people of Toledo. That grand jury was impaneled in February, and has just made its final report. It has spent the time in investigating bribery and official corruption in the St. Louis municipal assembly—a body which corresponds to our city council.

On Saturday it returned indictments for bribery, attempted bribery and perjury, while more are to follow. In the voluminous report which accompanied the indictments, the grand jury declares that the real condition of affairs in that city "is almost too appalling for belief," and that "the persons against whom indictments for bribe giving and bribe taking have been returned are but a small percentage of those whom inquiry convinces us deserve to wear the garb of convicts."

This report goes on to declare that men of high standing in business circles of St. Louis, men who are financial leaders, have put up money freely, knowing it was to be employed in purchasing franchises; and while some of these men can not be reached because the evidence is not sufficient to convict before the courts, yet they are "morally convicted and damned." But few of those who deserve to wear felon's stripes have been indicted, the report declares, because of the above cause.

As a remedy for this state of things, the grand jury recommends that the members of the city's legislative body be elected by the city at large, instead of by wards. That is, they advocate the same plan as that by which, under the Niles law, the city of Toledo chooses members of the school board. There is a warning in this to those who are deceived by the spacious pleas of the ward politicians and agents of the school book ring who are raising the cry of "district representation" in this city.

Every honest citizen hopes that the investigations of the present grand jury will be as searching as that of the St. Louis body, and that if there is a similar state of things found to exist here, the guilty men may be indicted and punished for their crimes. The battle has been a stubborn one in that city, and all the influence of the wealthy men who bought franchises has been exerted to avert indictment. These efforts failed. May the same result follow in Toledo!

ANOTHER PRINCE COMING.

Prince Henry of Prussia has come and gone, and now we are probably to have the Prince of Wales. The former came as the Kaiser's representative at the launching of a yacht at an American shipyard. If the latter shall come, it will be on the invitation of a New York commercial body at the dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce building in that city.

The main difference between the two visits will be that Prince Henry came as his brother's representative, to show the good will of the German Emperor toward the American people. The Prince of Wales, the heir to the British throne, will not be sent by King Edward of his own motion, but come by invitation of the New Yorkers. Such an invitation is altogether proper. Great Britain is by far our largest customer in the world. Were our export trade with her cut off, it would cause a business revulsion in the United States. We should have a vast unmarketable surplus of agricultural products, especially of wheat, cotton, meats and meat products, with low and unprofitable prices for our farmers; industries curtailing their output for lack of a market, and idle workmen as a consequence. If the Prince comes, let us extend the glad hand, exactly as we did to Prince Henry, his cousin.

The newspapers of Chicago are marveling over the unprecedented and phenomenal demand for cottage real estate. The workingmen are making money and investing it in homes for themselves. The prosperous times are giving them the opportunity.

VALUE OF THE BLADE'S SPECIAL ARTICLES

Just a word with the great Blade family on the special articles which appear in this paper every week—some signed and some unsigned. These articles treat on many topics. Sometimes it is an explanation of some subject of current news which has just become of interest; sometimes it is on a scientific subject, giving the latest developments in electricity, or geology, or geography—the recent article explanatory of the wireless telegraph, for example, and that on how long man has existed in Ohio.

As examples of articles devoted to current news topics, recall that on the isthmian canal two or three weeks ago, giving a careful comparison of the Nicaraguan and Panama routes, and the supplementary one—"Panama or Nicaragua?"—which is printed to-day. Another is "The Southern Appalachian Forest Reserve," published last week, which is the first fully descriptive article on that matter which has appeared in any newspaper or periodical. Elsewhere in this paper is an article on the Danish West Indies with a map; it shows clearly the importance of these islands to the United States, with a number of facts, never before published in connected form.

These articles are prepared expressly for The Blade, and are not published anywhere else. We have received many appreciative letters, from discerning readers, expressing the pleasure and profit they have received from their perusal, and so take this occasion to call the attention of all readers especially to them. As one subscriber expresses it, "They tell us just what we want to know, and something we can find nowhere else." And The Blade takes pleasure in assuring its readers that these articles can be depended upon as entirely reliable in every respect.

Now we have a suggestion to make to The Blade readers. If there is any subject that you are sure the mass of our subscribers would be interested in, write to us and suggest it as a topic for one of these special articles. We are always glad to have suggestions. Be friendly; write to us on these matters. If we think the subject will be of general interest to the majority of our readers, we shall be glad to have an article prepared thereon.

FINAL CENSUS FIGURES.

At last we have the final figures of the twelfth census as to the population of all the area under the stars and stripes—including not only our continental area, but all insular possessions. The figures are partly estimated for the Philippines, because of the impossibility of making an accurate count of the wild tribes in the mountainous interiors of some of the islands, but the approximations are near enough for all practical purposes.

With this small margin of error admitted, the total of our population in 1900 was 84,233,069 persons. This is a magnificent total, and brings us fourth in population among the nations of the globe. The other three are the Chinese empire, the Russian empire and the British empire. In area we stand also fourth, with the same three countries ahead of us. The one point upon which we surpass them and all other nations is in the rapidity of our growth. It is not quite 300 years since the first white settlement was planted on the Atlantic coast and from that feeble beginning we have developed a population fourth in size in the world. The populations of the other three go back to the beginnings of human history. At this rate the time is measurably near when the United States will lead all other nations in aggregate population.

AN EXPLODED SENSATION.

The Christmas story of boodling in connection with the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies is vanishing into thin air. Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader on the floor of the house, must certainly feel like a gentleman who has purchased a gold brick. He could produce no witness but Nels Gron, and that individual not only gave no testimony in support of the Christmas charges, but had much to say against their truth. Now comes the Danish government, with a sweeping official denial of the story so far as it is concerned. It denies that it ever employed Christmas, and declares that his so-called "secret report" was never received. Hence it is plain that the whole story was one cooked up in Denmark by those who oppose the cession of the islands to the United States, and that Christmas was their tool in exploiting a baseless sensation. If Mr. Richardson expected to develop a scandal which would involve the Republican leaders, his expectations have come to naught.

THE COLOMBIAN PROTOCOL.

The government of Colombia has cleared the way for the United States in the matter of the Panama canal, if Congress shall decide upon that route in preference to the one through Nicaragua. Through the Colombian minister at Washington, the protocol of a treaty has been submitted to Secretary Hay, which embraces the following points:

A new concession to the United States, replacing that granted to the French Panama Canal company.

The grant of full consent to the sale of the Panama Canal company's property to the United States, thus sweeping away all doubt as to the validity of our title.

A grant to the United States, through a perpetual lease, a strip of territory across the isthmus amply wide enough for canal purposes.

Satisfactory adjustment of all matters of police control and sanitary regulation on the canal strip.

The Colombian government is ready to grant all these things, but it is understood it puts a price on them. What this price may be is not known, for the state department preserves silence thereon. Apparently it is intended to discuss the question of "how much" with Colombia, which has probably asked a larger sum than the final one which will be accepted if the negotiation goes through.

The important point is not the price, but the fact that Congress may now have an equal choice between the two routes. The powers and privileges of the United States over the canal strip will be practically the same, whichever route be selected. This will enable the choice to be made on the business grounds of first cost, availability, and annual maintenance, as should be the case.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Cecil Rhodes' Gift.

The will of the late Cecil Rhodes gives to the world a better knowledge of his character and purposes. It has been the practice of those who for various reasons came in conflict with the South African colossus to picture him as a grasping, greedy money-grinder, who did not even hesitate at war to add the Boer gold to his pile. His death reveals that his wealth was chiefly left to the higher education of the men of the three nations he was conspicuously identified with—English, German and American. More remarkable is the revelation that this last will is in spirit the same as that made by him when a stripling lad at the beginning of the accumulation of his vast fortune. Circumstances made the first will more modest; that is the sole difference.

Those who have studied Cecil Rhodes knew that he was a cosmopolitan. His imperial ideas and his desire to extend British dominion were strangely blended with a love of republican institutions. The Rhodes of South Africa, the Rhodes who was a heavy contributor to the cause of Irish home rule, and the Rhodes who was ever lavish in his admiration of American institutions, was a strange composite, indeed, a remarkable one.

Mr. Rhodes' gift to American education is most munificent. To each American state and territory he grants two scholarships at Oxford of $1,500 a year, tenable for three years. That mark of individuality he impressed upon everything he did is to be seen in the conditions for competition to secure these scholarships. While recognizing the literary standard, he believed in other things. Devotion to and practice in outdoor sports, courage and manhood are the preponderating tests he prescribes.

An African Railroad.

One of "Chinese" Gordon's most cherished schemes for the development of the Soudan is apparently about to be realized. To construct a railroad from Berber, on the Nile, to Suakim, on the Red sea, was one of the ambitions of Gordon's later life. Work was actually begun on such a road under his supervision in 1884. Sedrcely had the actual work of construction begun, however, when the Mahdist uprising, which swept the Soudan and eventually cost the "martyr of Khartoum" his life, broke out, and British railroad building activity in the troubled region of necessity came to an abrupt stop.

A few days ago Sir F. W. Wingate, governor general of the Soudan, took the final steps for the authorization of the construction of a railroad from Berber to Suakim. Work will be begun in the near future, and if conditions in Egypt's most southerly territory remain tranquil—there seems to be no reason to doubt that they will—it will be a question of only a short time before the Soudan is opened to easy rail communication with the Red sea.

Irish Land Bill.

The new Irish land bill introduced in the British house of commons on April 4 by Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for for Ireland, provides that the government shall purchase all or such part of an estate as a landlord may desire to sell and resell it to tenants. Assent to the sale must be obtained from three-fourths of the tenants of the estate, the reason being probably the desire to avoid too much interference with leases between tenants and landlords. As the government desires the landlords to continue their residence on the estate, the bill provides that they may repurchase one-fifth. It provides further that after $15,000,000 have been expended in the purchase and resale of estates, the operations of the new land commission created under it shall be suspended until more money is provided by the repayments of the tenants. The bill is not compulsory but permissive; that is, landlords are not compelled to sell their estates; they can sell if they wish. From the meager outline cabled from London, we infer that the bill is a step in the right direction.

Won Their Stars.

The four military promotions made by the President last week to fill vacancies were bestowed on men who entered the army from civil life. The new Major General, Robert P. Hughes, like General Chaffee, commander in the Philippines rose from the ranks, having enlisted as a private in 1861. Brigadier General Andrew S. Burt began his military career as a sergeant, and Brigadier Generals Isaac De Russy and Michael V. Sheridan, the latter a brother of "Little Phil," first saw service in the civil war as second lieutenants. General Hughes will continue on the active list for a time as commander of the Department of California, but the three new Brigadiers will be at once retired to make way for the promotion of other deserving officers, who have also earned the star by long and faithful service.

Railroad Building.

The revised figures for tracklaying by railroads in the United States last year show a total of 5,222 miles of main track, a little more than the previous estimates. It will surprise many to learn that the largest mileage was in the state of Texas, which added 583 miles, with Oklahoma second with 427, and New Mexico third with 259 miles.

Manufacturers' Imports.

The announcement of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics that the importations of manufacturers' materials have increased $37,000,000, while the total imports of all kinds were increasing but $21,000,000, has awakened interest in the details of these importations. To supply the information thus asked the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement showing the principal articles which make up the class known as manufacturers' materials, and comparing the quantity imported in the present fiscal year with the same months of the preceding year. This comparison by quantities is still more striking than that which presented merely values, for it shows a material decrease in the cost of the manufacturing material per unit of quantity in many cases. Raw cotton, silk, wool, fibers, tobacco, hides, rubber, wood, tin, copper and chemicals form the bulk of the importations of raw materials for use in manufacturing. In nearly all of these a comparison of the quantities and values of the importations of 1902 with those of preceding years shows that the increase in quantity is greater than the increase in value.

Affairs in Manchuria.

It begins to look now as if the Russian occupation of Manchuria is within sight of termination. Advices from abroad give the substance of an agreement for the evacuation of that province by Russia, which is in process of formulation at Peking. The evacuation is to begin six months after the signing of the treaty, and to be completed within a year and a half. On her part Russia agrees to restore the Newchwang-Shanhaikwan Railway to the Chinese, and in case Tientsin is restored to China within six months after the signing of the treaty to give up the port of Newchwang. China promises to protect the railway, not to allow any other power to control it, to observe the treaties of 1899 regarding it, to reimburse Russia for her expenses in maintaining it, and to consult that power in regard to any extensions of it. It is rumored that the terms of the treaty were suggested by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and it appears to be the first concrete result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The United States was not a party to that treaty, but its position is well known to have been all along in substantial accord with that of the two signatory powers, while is friendship for Russia would naturally render it an acceptable mediator.

Panama or Nicaragua?

Not long ago The Blade published an article in which the two routes for an isthmian canal were described. Its intent was to place before the readers of this paper all the facts regarding each route, and a comparison of length, locks, curves, cuts and harbors, that they might have an intelligent conception of the magnitude of the work, no matter which route may be selected. The estimates of cost were those of the canal commission, and they were not discussed. Nor was any opinion expressed as to which is the better route. It is the purpose of the present article to consider these points.

The voluminous report of the canal commission deals with figures in an inadequate way. That body took a scale of prices for estimating the cost of the work, which had been prepared by its predecessor, the Nicaraguan canal commission. These were based on the conditions existing on that route. The present commission appears to have adopted this scale in estimating the cost of both, without considering the various differing conditions under which work would be conducted along the two routes.

In one of the later chapters of the report, it is argued that the relative magnitude of the two enterprises are to be measured by the total estimates of construction; that the $5,000,000 difference in cost, as decided by the commission's figures, "measures the difference in the magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome in the construction of the two canals; the greater or less height of dams, greater or less depths of cuts, presence or absence of natural harbors, the presence or absence of a railroad, and the amount of work remaining to be done," as the case is tersely put by John Geo. Leigh, in a recent article on the canal.

Five million dollars is an absurdly low figure for the difference in cost. It will take fifteen, and perhaps even twenty million dollars to represent the difference in the cost of excavation alone. That is, the Nicaragua canal will cost that much more for excavation. The amount to be excavated on the Panama route is pretty accurately known. It can not exceed 100,000,000 cubic yards. The Nicaragua route will require almost double that amount of excavation — 190,000,000 cubic yards.

The commissioners' figures as to the cost of harbors are equally fallacious. The harbor at Panama is good; that at Colon fair. These are the termini of the Panama canal. The commission estimates that it will require $8,000,000 to improve the harbor and entrance at Colon, and about $1,500,000 for that at Panama. These are natural harbors, and money used in their improvement is, as a rule profitably spent, and the betterment is permanent. The figures for these Panama harbors seem to be close estimates. But those for the proposed harbors at the termini of the Nicaragua canal are ridiculous by their smallness, when one realizes the magnitude of the work to be done.

There is no harbor at Greytown nor at Brito. One must be dredged at each point. At Brito, on the Pacific side, the harbor will probably be permanent, after the dredging is done—though the harbor will not be large, it being defined by rocky points, cliff-like, between which is the only available site. It is largely a tide-water swamp, covered with dense tropical vegetation—mangroves and other trees, vines, reeds, etc. This will all have to be excavated to a depth that will allow the largest vessels to occupy it. In other words, it will have to be excavated to a depth of 35 feet. Now the commission's estimate for this harbor, entrance, and the building of a jetty on one side, extending out into the sea, to protect vessels from the tremendous swells of the Pacific when its waters are disturbed by tropical storms, is $1,500,000. Yet, for dredging a channel already navigable, between La Boca wharf, at the Pacific end of the panama canal, and Penico island, its estimate is $1,464,000. If the latter is a proper estimate—and it is admittedly not larger than the probable cost—then it is evident that the estimate for the creation of an entire harbor at Brito is absurdly inadequate.

But the estimate for the harbor at Greytown, at the Caribbean end of the Nicaragua canal, is even more inadequate. The natural conditions here are the worst possible for the creation of a permanent deep water harbor. The region is one of tremendous rainfall. The annual downpour is ten times as great as that of Ohio, measured in inches. The rivers which empty into the San Juan bring down sand in vast quantities. The mouth of the San Juan is south of Greytown, and south of any available entrance to the canal. There is a steady current in the Caribbean sea, sweeping up the coast, which carries this sand with it, and deposits it for many miles along the shore. Fifty years ago, Greytown harbor was navigable for ocean-going vessels of that time. Now it is silted up. The shore grows steadily, and as a consequence the coast for miles is a series of swamps and shoals.

The commission admits that the creation of a harbor at Greytown is one of the most serious difficulties of the Nicaragua route. It proposes the construction of a harbor, with a length of 2,500 feet, and a 35-foot channel to the sea, which it will enter between two large jetties. It is admitted that this will require constant dredging, and $100,000 a year for this item alone is the estimate. Further, it will be necessary from time to time to extend the jetties, as the sand swept north by the ocean currents, forms a bar beyond the entrance.

Now, for all this immense work, the commission's estimate is but $2,200,000! This is only a half more than the estimate for the La Boca channel at the western end of the Panama canal, or for the harbor at Brito. Its utter inadequacy can be seen at a glance.

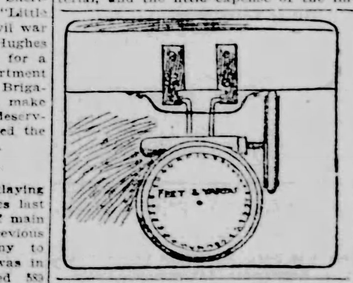
In fact, it seems that the commission's original report in favor of Nicaragua was made because of the supposed legal difficulty of getting a good title to the Panama franchises, and concessions from Colombia, and because of the exorbitant price asked by the French company, instead of a real belief that the Nicaragua route is the better. And it may be inferred that its figures as to the cost of the latter were scaled down for the sake of consistency. As soon as the French company reduced its price, the commission very promptly faced about and favored the Panama route.

The estimate for the Nicaragua canal is fully 50 per cent too low. Whether the Panama canal can be built within the estimate is doubtful; but we may be very certain that the Nicaragua route, if selected, will cost one-half more than the estimates, one-half more than it will cost to complete the Panama ditch, and will cost much more to maintain than the latter.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CLOTH OR PAPER MEASURING MACHINE

Aside from the waste of time incurred in measuring cloth or paper with a yard-stick or other small measure, there is danger of losing count, incurring a loss of material if the goods are being measured for sale, or inconvenience if the work is being laid out for use. An inventor has recently designed a simple machine for performing this work automatically, without loss of time or material, and the little expense of the initial cost is soon repaid in the saving effected. As shown in the illustration, there is an indicating and recording dial carried by a circular casing, with a revolving shaft mounted in a sleeve over the dial. This shaft has a worm gear and the revolving disk has corresponding teeth around its edge. The machine is shown mounted at the end of a counter or table, the two screw plates allowing it to swing freely downward until the wheel on the end of the shaft strikes against the edge of the support. The wheel is provided with a rubber tire, and its frictional contact with the material to be measured is further strengthened by the weight of the machine. To put the measurer in operation the goods to be measured is inserted beneath the wheel and drawn across the counter as rapidly as may be desired, the revolution of the wheel turning the dial and recording the length of the piece. The dial is held on the toothed disk, thus permitting the counter to start at the cipher for each measurement. The device may be attached to a heavy weight lying on the counter, if preferred.



PING-PONG IN THE FLAT.

Ping-pong has the advantage of being possible in any kind of a room, and it is for that reason especially adapted to the dimensions of the ordinary flat, says the New York Sun. So it is a favorite diversion with flat dwellers who feel like asking a few friends in for the customery pleasant evening.

"If ping-pong is suited to apartments," said one flat dweller, "I would like to say that it is in my opinion much more suited to the flat in which it is played than it is to the other apartments in the building.

"The family that lives over me is addicted to the game, and I am familiar with some of the drawbacks of living in such close relations with habitual ping-pongers.

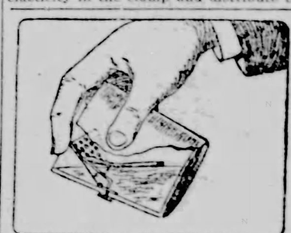
"Regularly every night after dinner I hear the furniture in the drawing-room above me being pulled about the room. I know that the large table is being prepared for the game.

"After that I hear steadily until bedtime the inevitable two tones of the bats, ping-pong, ping-pong, ping-pong, as the game goes on. I don't know at what time they stop. I escape to a bed-room before that time and try to go to sleep.

"It is not possible to do anything in the drawing-room in which the constant and unchanging ping-pong is heard."

IMPROVED BAR MIXING GLASS

An invention illustrated in the accompanying drawing has been designed for the use of the barkeeper in mixing lemonade or stronger drinks in which lemon or other solids are used for flavoring. There is already in use for this purpose a metal cup with a hinged straining lip on one side, but this new invention is probably the first in which a glass tumbler and internal strainer have been used. The glass has an aperture in the side, in which a screw is inserted. Pivoted to the screw inside the glass is the hinged plate which forms the strainer. It is curved to the shape of the tumbler and has a spring attachment to aid in holding it flat while the contents of the glass are being shaken. The plate which supports the strainer has a thin strip of rubber inserted between it and the surface of the glass, to afford elasticity in the clamp and distribute the



strain exerted by the screw. A thumb-nut with milled edge is perfectly provided for securing the end of the screw passing through the aperture in the glass, making the arrangement easy to dismember for cleaning. When in use the drink is mixed and shaken in the usual way. The bartender then extends his finger over the top of the tumbler and tilts the strainer up into the position shown, pouring off the liquid into the drinking glass and retaining the solids inside the strainer. As the outer edge of the strainer projects slightly beyond the tumbler it is easy to tilt it with the finger without coming in contact with the liquid.

BALANCING A PENCIL.

The figure shows without further explanation how the trick is done. Stick the point of a penknife in the lead pencil near its point and open the knife more or less until the balance has been reached.

Life Sentence.

Aged Criminal (who has just got a life sentence)—Oh, me Lud, I shall never live to do it!

Judge (sweetly)—Never mind. Do as much of it as you can.—Punch.

Current Events.

Twelve women raid a saloon at Edgeville, Neb., destroy the liquor and fixtures and order the proprietor out of town.

Record of General B. F. Butler was bitterly attacked by prominent Massachusetts men in opposing the proposition to the state erect a statue to his memory.

Bill providing civil service examinations for consular service approved by House committee.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, has been appointed by Secretary Hay as one of the delegates to the International Red Cross conference at St. Petersburg in May.

Allied party convention for union against "plutocracy" met at Louisville. Illinois delegates want People's party name and principles retained.

Cholera cases increase at Manila. Filipinos and Chinese desert dead in their houses and escape to provinces. Detention camps to be started.

Ordinance to elevate eighty-eight miles of railroad track at an expense of $10,000 passed by Chicago city council.

Famine in whisky predicted because there are only 17,000,000 gallons, where 90,000,000 are used annually.

New York policemen in revolt against blackmail and refuse to perjure themselves on orders of superiors. Revolt considered by mayor as step in direction of reform.

University of Pennsylvania Chemical club read scientific papers on alcoholic drinks to W. C. T. U. members this afternoon.

Ten aldermen of Wheeling, W. Va., decided on charges of soliciting a street railway ordinance bribe.

Cripple Creek mine companies valued at $5,000,000 involved in suit brought by Mount Rosa stockholders.

Wesley R. Elkins, Iowa boy, who murdered parents on his eleventh birthday, paroled by vote of state senate. Has served ten years for crime.

Great Northern overland train reaches St. Paul after four days' blockade in Williston, N. D. One passenger died of disease, one tried suicide, and tourist passengers mutinied.

State department appointed commission to investigate reported destruction by Canadian surveyor of Russian boundary monument. Removal may delay Canadian boundary dispute.

Professor Shailer Mathews, who conducted class of Bible students through Palestine, found country invaded by American windmills and other inventions.

American company with $6,500,000 capital secures American rights to Marconi wireless telegraph system.

Allied people's party formed at Louisville by delegates representing the Populists and other reform elements opposed to the old parties.

Spanish-American war veterans complete national organization, electing Col. George M. Moulton, of Chicago, commander-in-chief.

President Roosevelt accepts membership in the Daniel Boone Rifle club of Muncie, Ind.

Lieutenants Avery and Ashbridge of the Fourteenth regiment were drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat near Fort Wayne, at Detroit.

Twelve hotels and a score of other buildings destroyed by fire at Atlantic City. Philadelphia and Camden firemen extinguished blaze after five hours' fight. Loss nearly $1,000,000.

All anti-trust laws of Texas made invalid by decision of Texas State Court of Appeals, which held entire legislation, based on recent Illinois case decision.

General Palma, president-elect of Cuba, in speech before New York Chamber of Commerce, appealed to business men of United States for support.

Senate passes the oleomargarine bill with the House amendments by a vote of 39 to 31. Measure as passed closely resembles Grout bill.

Witnesses in Danish island inquiry fail to support charges of Captain Christmas or to show any reprehensible methods in negotiations for the sale.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertain with a dinner and musicale, Paderewski furnishing the program.

House committee on labor orders favorable report on bill requiring that all work for the government shall be done on an eight-hour basis.

Fourteen-year-old boy at Salt Lake confesses he was forced to cut throat of Samuel Conlon, aged man, whose body was found last Sunday.

Committee of Massachusetts house of representatives unanimously votes to report adversely resolution to erect statue of General Butler.

Massachusetts supreme court rules that losers in bucket-shop transactions may recover.

William H. Lane, who killed Ella F. Jardine and her two daughters at Philadelphia, is sentenced to death.

Police court trial at New York reveals existence of regularly organized beggars co-operative company in that city.

Senate adopts amendment to the oleo bill, limiting the tax to the "artificially colored product which Congressman Henry declares will destroy the object of the measure.

Fifty railroads for the third week of March show an increase of 8.81 per cent in gross earnings, and 49 roads for the second week show an increase of 5.12.

Weekly trade reviews report that labor disturbances interrupt production and delay new enterprises.

Professor Silvanus Thompson declared Marconi wireless telegraph system adapted from Professor Lodge and not entitled to monopoly.

Burlington passenger train held up near St. Joseph, Mo., by four men. Express car entered, but hunt for valuables was unsuccessful.

New merger suit against Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads began by state of Minnesota in state courts.

Virginia constitutional convention adopted clause barring negroes from registration.

Mrs. Aurelia V. Palmer, of Highland Park, Ill., started alone for China to wed Chancey M. Lewis, a teacher.

Census bulletin showed tobacco manufactories increased 31 per cent in ten years.

Rich gold strikes reported in three mines near Pony, Mont., where ore assaying from $150 to $175 a ton is said to have been uncovered.

Statement of the Department of Agriculture shows that American farm products to the value of $682,000,000 were exported in 1901, while agricultural imports amounted to $362,000,000.

Summary of special reports from entire wheat region shows that enormous area has been seeded and crop condition indicates that even last year's record-breaking yield may be surpassed.

FOREIGN.

Borig palace, in Berlin, may be bought for $2,000,000 by the United States for its embassy.

A WIDE-OPEN LETTER

Specially to that Great Army of Sexually Weak Men Who have been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Worse than Infamous Mountebanks Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

Mr. Geo. S. Beck, Proprietor of "Wonder-Workers," the Greatest and Best Remedy for All Kinds of Sexual Weakness that the World Has Ever Known, Throws Another Bomb into the Camp of the Sharks Who Prey upon the Fears of Weak Men, and Offers Their Victims the Benefit of His Great Remedy at Cost.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 250,000 permanent cures during the past three years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Lost Manhood, Night or Day Losses, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth no matter whether caused by overwork, self-abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world if simply used (at home, at your work), one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. I ask you to bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever.

I am the same Geo. S. Beck, living at 420 South Market Street, Springfield, Ohio, who is hated by every Electric Belt imposter, Free Sample schemer, C. O. D. fraud, Free Prescription fakir, and Doctor by Mail humbug in America because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are sexually weak so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I here and now, again challenge any and all of these frauds and poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of low villiany and palpable fraud in any court of law or justice they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that all my charges against them are true as Gospel.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate sexual pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every tissue, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of sexual strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** sexual strength and vigor without any trace of excitement or stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers," and the fact that I treat every man as fairly in every respect as though he was my own natural brother, I have built up the largest mail order medicine business in the world in less than three years. I defy any man to whom I sent "Wonder-Workers" to say that I have treated him unfairly in any manner, shape or form. If you order "Wonder-Workers" and **mention this paper**, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order, by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.13 I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me write to any Commercial Agency, Mr. A. R. Cebaugh, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President, or to any of **your** friends in Springfield.

GEO. S. BECK, 420 S. Market St. Springfield, Ohio.

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed 10 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement...$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Rioting in Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 7.—There has been rioting at Montego Bay since last Saturday night, owing to arrests made by the police. On Sunday night there was a severe fight between the police and rioters and many on both sides were wounded. Troops have been dispatched from Kingstone to the scene of the disturbances.

FACTS ABOUT THE WHEAT CROP

American farmers seeded last fall 32,000,000 acres of winter wheat, an area 4,000,000 acres in excess of that which they reaped in the summer.

This great planting, far surpassing any other in the history of American farming, will offset the damage done to the wheat crop by the long drought of the fall and winter, and careful inquiry in the wheat producing states gives reason to believe that the crop of this year will be as large as if not a trifle larger than the record-breaking crop of last year, despite all the losses that have been suffered.

If the two elements in making forecasts of the crop prospect had been put together last December—namely, the acreage and the condition of the crop—a wheat yield far in excess of even last year's would have been predicted. The Washington authorities announced then that the condition of winter wheat was 86.70 per cent, and with a 32,000,000 acreage this would have meant a crop approaching 458,000,000 bushels, as against from 400,000,000 to 425,000,000 bushels harvested last year. All hope for such a huge yield has, however, passed.

The drought of the fall and early winter had even then damaged the prospects very noticeably. As against the 86.70, which represented the condition then, December, 1900, showed 91.7, and December, 1899, showed the same figure.

The drought continued throughout January and February, but was broken in March, and the last four weeks have been ideal weather in the whole west.

A painstaking survey of the present wheat situation indicates that nature has made amends in these last four weeks for the earlier drought, and that the imperiled wheat prospects are to a great extent restored.

Kansas has lost 1,000,000 acres of the 5,853,000 acres sown, which it started the season, and Oklahoma, Texas and Kentucky also have lost. The condition for all these states is low. Kansas being given only 70, as against 105 last year.

The condition of the whole Pacific coast, however, is ideal, and Missouri, Illinois and Nebraska all promise high yields. Missouri's acreage has increased 800,000.

Following are the prospects as compared with last year's results:

	1902 Prospect		1901 Results	
	Area (Acres).	Condition.	Area (Acres).	Crop
Kansas	4,825,000	70 per cent	5,200,000	90,000,000
Indiana	3,000,000	Good acreage	1,966,000	29,000,000
Missouri	2,403,000	90 per cent	1,632,000	25,500,000
Illinois	1,800,000	Best in years	1,718,000	25,300,000
Ohio	2,028,000	74 per cent	2,178,000	28,144,000
Oklahoma	1,000,000	75 per cent	1,000,000	20,000,000
Michigan	1,100,000	80 per cent	1,173,000	12,473,000
Nebraska	1,900,000	Best in years	1,700,000	37,000,000
California	3,000,000	90 per cent	3,137,000	42,320,000
Iowa	Increased	Finest possible	1,200,000	18,000,000
Kentucky	872,000	70 per cent	872,000	9,644,000
Tennessee	1,100,000	Much improved	1,063,000	13,009,000
Texas	Lessened	90 per cent	1,085,000	18,445,000
Oregon	750,000	Not good	680,000	4,707,000

RIGHT TO STRIKE

An Important Decision of New York Court of Appeals.

Albany, N. Y., April 3.—Judge Alton Brooks Parker, chief justice of the New York court of appeals, who wrote the decision just handed down maintaining the right of labor unions to strike, has been on the bench since 1885, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Westbrook, deceased. Judge Parker was elected for the full term at the next election, the Republicans refusing to nominate a candidate against him. In 1892 Governor Flower appointed

Judge Parker a member of the "general term" first department, and Governor Black later made him chief justice of the appellate division in New York City. He was re-elected in 1900, and his term does not expire until 1915. Judge Parker is known as a gold Democrat, and is a strong supporter of ex-Senator Hill.

In his opinion Judge Parker holds: "It is not the duty of one man to work for another unless he has agreed to, and if he has so agreed, but for no fixed period, either may end a contract whenever he chooses. The one may work or refuse to work at will and the other may hire or discharge at will. Workingmen have the right to organize for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours of labor, or improving their relations with their employers.

"They have the right to strike provided the object is not to gratify malice or inflict injury upon others but to secure better terms of employment for themselves. A peaceful and orderly strike is not in violation of law.

"I am unable to see how it is possible to deny the right of the defendant organization and their members to refuse to work with non-members when in the event of injury by the carelessness of such co-employes the burden would have to be borne by the injured without compensation from the employer, and with no financial responsibility on the part of those causing the injury.

"So long as workmen must assume all the risk of injury that may come to them through the carelessness of co-employes they have the moral and legal right to say that they will not work with certain men, and the employer must take their dictation or go without their services.

"The defendant association, as appears from the findings, wanted to put their men in the place of certain men at work who were non-members working for smaller pay, and they set about doing it in a perfectly lawful manner. They determined that if it were necessary they would bear the burden and expense of a strike to accomplish that result, and in so determining they were clearly within their rights.

"A labor organization is endowed with precisely the same legal right as is an individual to threaten to do that which it may lawfully do."

MISS STONE HAS SAILED.

London, April 4.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, sailed for New York on the Hamburg-American line steamer Deutschland, which left Southampton to-day. Her departure from London was quiet. She was accompanied by R. B. McClure and R. S. Baker. She will begin lecturing in aid of the missions almost immediately after her arrival in the United States. The rest which Miss Stone had in England has improved her health, though she was obliged to refuse countless invitations to speak before religious and other bodies. Mr. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Choate are greatly interested in the missionary. They entertained her at the embassy at tea Thursday, where Miss Stone gave the diplomatic party a graphic, yet simple, account of her experiences.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

San Francisco, April 7.—George G. Ward, of New York, vice president of the Commercial Cable Company, is here to select a landing place for the projected cable between this coast and the Philippines. Mr. Ward is accompanied by Charles Curtiss, the company's chief electrician. While here Mr. Ward will consult with John W. Mackay, president of the company. Mr. Ward said last night:

"We are going to build the cable irrespective of congressional action. The first link between San Francisco and Honolulu will be completed by the end of October. The cable will be shipped from England in July. It has not yet been decided where we will land on this coast. It will either be at Monterey or this city, probably the latter."

Carter is Improving.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 7.—Malarial fever has developed in the case of former Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who has been ill for a week past at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. Otherwise the patient is greatly improved, the typhoid fever having almost entirely disappeared.

RHODES' WILL.

Splendid Bequests in the Interests of Higher Education.

London, April 5.—The war in South Africa, politics and every topic usually of interest, were forgotten to-day in the absorbing discussion of Cecil Rhodes' will. The total of Mr. Rhodes' fortune is likely to prove to be £5,000,000 or slightly under that amount. The executors are Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, Lord Milner, Alfred Beit, Dr. Jameson, L. Mitchell and B. Hawksley to whom he bequeathed the residue of his estate. They will divide about £1,000,000 or £1,500,000 among them. According to the terms of this legacy, the amount is to be divided during their life time, but as each legatee dies his share goes to o common fund until the surviving legatee becomes its sole owner. Hence, one of the executors, the majority of whom are already enormously wealthy, will one day inherit what will then have probably accumulated into £2,000,000. The executors have unusually full powers, and can construe and add to the will as seems fit. Hence, the omission of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other Canadian provinces from the list of scholarships is quite likely to be corrected, and each province of Canada may be put on the same footing as the American states.

One of Mr. Rhodes' most intimate associates said: "He drew up his will in the same spirit in which he approached all great undertakings. In his most important tasks he merely sketched the outlines and left us to fill in the details. His trustees are given plenary power. In the matter of the scholarships Mr. Rhodes saw that the scheme was so was that any attempt to too rigidly lay down the lines might result in harm, so, beyond endeavoring to meet the legal requirements, he tried to leave the fulfillment of his plans to those with whom, during his lifetime, he had frequently discussed them."

Regarding the American bequest the same authority said:

"In offering Americans and Germans inducements to go to Oxford, Mr. Rhodes had a dual aim. First, putting the youth of England in intimate touch with what he termed the two most progressive nations in the world, so that they might be broadened and spurred to more strenuous efforts; secondly, being the best specimens of Americans and Germans on such terms with the English people and customs that they might become missionaries of a better international understanding."

When the trustees can meet and all the preliminary details are settled a request will be made to several leading Americans to form a committee in the United States, to act in conjunction with the English body, and assume certain responsibilities, for which the executors are palpably unfitted, both by absence from the United States and ignorance of its customs.

The afternoon papers all devote lengthy editorials to the "Caesar Will," as it is termed. The Globe, referring to Mr. Rhodes' hope of friendship between Great Britain, the United States and Germany says:

"We only hope that these noble aspirations may be realized in their entirety. England has done her part, and there only remains the hope that future Governman editors may be among Mr. Rhodes' Oxford students and so gain a knowledge of England, pure and unalloyed."

The St. James' Gazette, referring to the intimations that the best young Americans will be drawn to Oxford, says:

"We heartily hope so, and, from no other desire than that Oxford should equip them to be profitable servants of their motherland. We welcome them."

The Westminster Gazette says it believes the incursion of Americans, Germans and Colonials ought to bring new life and new ideas to Oxford, adding:

"We hope the university will welcome it, and propose to meet it in a cordial spirit. Whether it will have a unifying effect in the empire and promote the good relations with America and Germany which Mr. Rhodes' desired will depend largely on the spirit in which the university rises to the occasion and its ability to meet the wants of these students."

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the American bequest as the great feature of the will, says:

"A more remarkable provision for bringing the two great English-speaking powers of the world into closer touch was never before dreamed of. The great American nation cannot fail to be deeply touched by this splendid bid for its friendship made by the dead."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

GETTING THE ABBEY READY.

London, April 5.—Westminster Abbey was closed this week and formally handed over to the earl marshal to be put in readiness for the coronation ceremony. The alterations will be of a most elaborate character, but their success will largely depend on the success of the seating arrangements. This part of the business is giving a great deal of trouble. There are so many people to be provided for and the accommodation within the abbey is not of a very adaptable character.

The wild desire of some people to view the ceremony is indeed amusing. It has leaked out that a number of young scions of noble family, in their anxiety to see the coronation of their majesties, had arranged to join the choir, while others made application for the privilege of acting as dummies in the orchestra. The earl marshal, learning of the matter, took immediate steps to thwart the ambitions of the young men, fearing that the success of their plans might interfere with the beauties of the musical service.

It is learned that the streets in Westminster during the coronation festivities will be decorated with Venetian masts, red artificial roses, green leaves, celluloid balls, yellow ribbons and other devices. Near the abbey the poles are to be more ornate than elsewhere and there will be a series of triumphal arches representing the mother country and the colonies.

A LUCKY MINISTER.

Indianapolis, April 5.—While delivering a series of lectures last summer Rev. R. G. Boscamp, a well known Presbyterian minister, went to Denver, and was there entertained by the members of the Elks lodge, he having been at one time grand chaplain of the order and very popular with its members. One of the leading Elks at the entertainment, who had extensive mining interests, presented Mr. Boscamp with some stock in a mine that had been abandoned, the matter being regarded at the time as a joke. To-day the minister returned to his home at Kokomo and reported that the mine had been reopened, a vein of gold discovered, and he had been offered $100,000 for his stock. He refused the offer.

Fitzhugh Lee.

Charlottesville, S. C., April 5.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee authorized The Associated Press to say that he is not a candidate for the position of minister or consul general to Cuba. He seeks no diplomatic position whatever.

CITY ELECTIONS.

The Results In Chicago, Milwaukee and Other Western Cities.

Chicago, April 2.—The Republicans and Democrats each made a net gain of one alderman in the city election. The new council will consist of 39 Republicans, 30 Democrats and one independent. The old council consisted of 38 Republicans, 29 Democrats and 3 independents.

The hottest fight of the campaign was in the First ward, where a determined effort was made by the opponents of John Coughlin, known as "Bath House John," to defeat him. It was the only ward in the city where anything like a full vote was polled. Coughlin won easily, however, securing a majority of 2,605 votes over David L. Frank, the Republican candidate.

The issues at stake were entirely local, the only interest outside the ward boundaries being interjected by the Municipal Voters' league, an organization formed to bring about, as far as possible, the selection of desirable members of the city council, irrespective of party. The league has been the backbone of some of the hardest fighting done in the election and succeeded with the majority of

its candidates. It recommended for election thirty-six men and of these twenty-eight were elected.

The question of abolishing the various town governments was submitted to the people and carried by an overwhelming majority.

Other questions of public policy were voted upon, among them being municipal ownership of street car systems, gas works and other public utilities and the nomination for candidates by vote at the primaries, instead of by the usual custom of holding city conventions. All of these were favorably voted upon.

None of these votes, save that on the abolishment of the town offices, carries action with it. The others are merely expressive of the wish of the people. The vote was very light, not over 160,000 votes being cast.

Milwaukee, April 2.—Mayor Rose, Democratic candidate for re-election, carried the city by a plurality estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 over Charles H. Anson, Republican.

Rose carried the rest of the Democratic

ticket with him, thus insuring the election of Wm. H. Gaebner, for treasurer; Peter Pawinski, for comptroller, and Carl Runge for city attorney. The Democrats will also control the common council by a safe majority. Rose's plurality for mayor two years ago was 2,401 and four years ago over 7,000. Judge Warren D. Tarratt, Republican, who ran as an individual candidate for circuit judge, was elected by a large plurality over Lyman G. Wheeler, the regular Republican nominee. There was no Democratic candidate. The political complexion of the city remains unchanged.

The results of municipal elections in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee show that the Republican tickets were successful in the greatest number of instances. In many places citizens' tickets were successful.

Four circuit judges were elected outside of Milwaukee in the state as follows: Third circuit, Judge George W. Burnell, Oshkosh; Seventh, Judge Chas. M. Webb, Grand Rapids; Eighth, Judge E. W. Helms, Hudson; Ninth, Judge R. G. Siebeck, Madison.

Omaha, Neb., April 2.—City elections were held in every town in Nebraska with the exception of Omaha. Generally local issues predominated and the matter of national politics entered but slightly into the campaign. Nebraska has a local option law and the question of license or no license was the slogan in a number of the larger towns, including Lincoln. Among the towns in which the vote resulted in favor of license were Tobias, Elm Creek, David City, Ainsley and Indianola. Those favoring the temperance cause were Fullerton, Elgin, Rising City, Franklin, Shelton, Pender and Scella.

The campaign in South Omaha was a three-cornered fight between Democrats, Republicans and Citizens' candidates. The Republicans elected Frank Koutsky for mayor and the rest of the ticket is Republican, including all six councilmen.

In Lincoln the entire Republican ticket with the exception of one councilman, was elected and the town declared in favor of license.

Topeka, Kan., April 2.—The Republicans won in all the wards of this city at the elections. This is understood as being a victory for the temperance people.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 2.—The Republican ticket gained a sweeping victory in the city election here yesterday. A similar result is reported from Raton, while a mixed ticket carried at Las Vegas, the mayor being Republican.

ALBANIAN REBELS.

Constantinople, April 5.—Advices received here from Uskup, European Turkey, announce that a number of Albanians recently surrounded the government offices at Ipeka, took all the officials prisoners and then telegraphed to the Yildiz Palace, here, demanding the release of the Albanians who are detained in custody at Constantinople. Two battalions of Turkish infantry have been despatched to Ipeka.

Colonel Espado, Filipino, who swore allegiance to United States and returned to insurgents, given life sentence.

DROPSY TREATED FREE!

$3.75 Worth of New Treatment Will Be Sent Free to any of Our Readers by the Well Known Chicago Specialist, Franklin Miles, M.D., LL.B.

Dropsy is a terrible disease in its last stage. At first no disease is apparently more harmless, a little puffing of the eyelids or hands or a slight swelling of the feet, ankles or abdomen. Yet no death is more fearful. The unfortunate patient slowly drowns in the water of his own blood.

Dr. Miles' specialty is diseases of the heart, liver, kidneys, nerves and dropsy. To introduce his new Dropsy Treatment he will give away $10,000 worth. Hundreds of testimonials of the most remarkable cures will be sent on request. One gentleman was cured after having been given up by ten Grand Rapids physicians; a lady after six able Chicago doctors pronounced her case hopeless.

Mr. R. Trimmer, of Green Spring, Pa., writes: "Your Special Treatment cured Mrs. T. of serious heart disease and dropsy after many physicians had pronounced her case hopeless."

Mr. H. A. Groce, of 54 Mountain St., Elgin, Ill., aged 72, was thought to be incurable from dropsy, which reached to his lungs and caused smothering spells, cough, shortness of breath. He reports: "Dropsy all gone; better every way." Mr. James Pinkerton, editor of the Russiaville Sun, Ind., writes: "Mrs. P. was given up by three physicians. She owes her life to Dr. Miles' skill. She now performs her household duties at sixty-five years of age."

Mrs. M. B. Morelan, of Rogers, Ohio, says: "Dr. Miles saved my life by curing me of that awful disease, dropsy and heart trouble; I suffered terribly." Miss Sophia Snowberg, of No. 222 21st ave., Minneapolis, testifies: "Three days after commencing Treatment for dropsy it was nearly all gone, after two allopathic and two homeopathic physicians had failed. Mr. A. P. Colburn, of Blessing, Ia., writes: "Dr. Miles' Treatment has performed a miracle for Mrs. C. after her leg burst from dropsy."

Dr. Miles' Treatment is much superior to any others and to obtain the best result it is specially prepared for each patient. Every afflicted person should send for this marvelous Treatment. $3.75 worth sent free upon request. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, 201 to 209 State St., Chicago. Mention this paper.

FUSION OF CRANKS

The Louisville Convention Adopts Crazy-Quilt Platform.

Louisville, Ky., April 3.—The second day's session of the National Allied party's convention was called to order by temporary Chairman Felter, of Springfield, Ill.

Resolutions of regret at the death of former Governor Altgeld and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly were adopted. Delegate Walter, of Indianapolis, offered a resolution condemning Third Assistant Postmaster General Maddon, for his alleged discrimination against the so-called reform papers. This was sidetracked with the understanding that it shall be brought up later.

The report of the committee on credentials showed about 250 delegates present, representing the following states: Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Mississippi and Pennsylvania.

The convention was organized on a permanent basis. Milton Park, of Texas, was chosen chairman. J. V. L. Pierson, of New Jersey, secretary.

A call for the platform committee report brought Colonel Felter, of Illinois, to his feet with the demand that it be announced what national organizations were empowered to enter into an alliance. His motion was not considered by the convention, however. The report of the platform committee was then read by James W. Ferriss, of Illinois.

The platform committee's report practically sustains the platform adopted by the Missouri People's party convention at Kansas City last September, and makes the demand for the initiative and referendum the chief point at issue, holding that if this point could be carried the remainder of the principles desired would follow as a matter of course.

The platform favors the public ownership of all public utilities, demands that land, including all natural resources, the heritage of the people, shall not be monopolized for speculative purposes and that alien ownership shall be prohibited; that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their needs or by aliens shall be reclaimed and held for actual settlers only; that money shall be based upon the entire wealth of the people of the nation and not redeemable in any specific commodity, but shall be full legal tender, for all debts, private and public, to be issued by the government only, and without the intervention of individuals and corporations, sufficient in quantity to meet the requirements of commerce; that taxation be just and natural; that the president, vice president, federal judges and senators be elected by the people; that a cabinet office of the department of labor and equitable arbitration be established; that postal savings banks be established, and that such constitutional amendments be passed as may put the above laws in effect.

Louisville, Ky., April 2.—The National Populist committee, which held its first session last night, reconvened to-day behind closed doors with about 70 members represented in person or by proxy. Chairman Jo. A. Parker presided.

The committee of four appointed last night by the national committee to devise means whereby the referendum and initiative plank adopted by the Populists at Cincinnati, could be made practicable, reported that nominations by the referendum ballot as proposed at the Cincinnati convention would be wholly impracticable, and that the delegates to the convention should be governed by the wishes of the people they represented. The report was adopted.

The committee also decided to recommend to the convention of the allied party that the name People's Party be adopted by the convention. The matter of the adoption of a platform was left to the committee on resolutions.

FILIPINO ATROCITIES.

San Francisco, April 3.—Gen. Frederick Funston was the guest of honor at a banquet given last night by the Ohio Society. In response to a toast he said in part:

"After the first three or four months of fighting the Filipinos forsook all civilized methods of fighting and began a guerilla warfare of a sort unparalleled in history. They killed directly or by torture nearly 4,000 of their own countrymen during the years 1900 and 1901, because they would not contribute money to support the insurgent cause.

"I know of nearly 400 cases in my own district in which natives were buried alive and many of these were women and children.

"They committed inconceivable atrocities on American soldiers who fell into their hands. I had the pleasure of capturing and hanging some fiends guilty of this.

"The officers in the insurgent army ordered the assassination of each other in order to hold their places. Personally I owe a good deal to Aguinaldo, but he told me that he had General Luna killed for no other reason that he was coming to the front too fast.

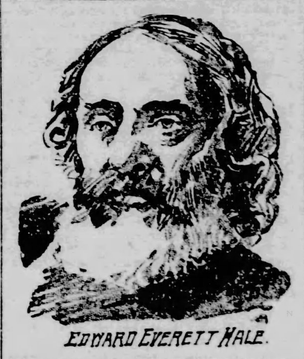
"The Filipinos are absolutely incapable of self-government to-day and I do not think the next generation of the race will be."

Grand Trunk passenger train wrecked near Lansing, Mich., one person killed and five hurt.

DR. E. E. HALE.

Boston Celebrates His Eightieth Birthday on April 3.

Boston, Mass., April 3.—It would be difficult to find a parallel in all the nation's history for the ovation tendered to-day to Dr. Edward Everett Hale on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. Neither a hero of war, nor a public man in the general acceptance of the term, but an apostle of peace who cares for no title other than that of a Christian minister, Dr. Hale was the recipient of a public testimonial in which the par-



ticipants included the foremost representatives of the educational, religious, patriotic, commercial, industrial, charitable, historical, scientific and literary life of the Union.

The congratulatory exercises were held in Symphony hall under the auspices of the South Congregational church and of the Hale club. Henry L. Higginson presided over the meeting and the oration was delivered by Senator George F. Hoar. To the address of Senator Hoar, Dr. Hale delivered an appropriate response. Other features of the interesting program were responsive readings conducted by President Eliot of Harvard and appropriate musical selections by the Cecilia Orchestra club.

Dr. Hale has been famous for more than half a century in religion, literature and philanthropy. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1839, studied theology and ecclesiastical history privately, was licensed to preach in 1842, and after supplying various congregations was pastor of the Church of the Unity, Worcester. From this church he was called to the pastorate of the old South Church, of Boston, where he first came into prominence and with which nearly all the work of his life has been more or less intimately associated.

He has written many books, novels, biographies, works of travel and tales, besides innumerable newspaper articles, and has always been in the forefront of philanthropic work of a broader sort. He is, moreover, an advanced thinker on theological subjects.

REFUSED FIVE MILLIONS.

New York, April 2.—Within a comparatively brief time Trinity Church corporation has had the odd experience of refusing an offer of $5,000,000 for one of the most interesting of the city's historic properties. A syndicate, the personnel of which is not obtainable at present, has made a bid of this amount for St. Paul's chapel and graveyard, the block bounded by Broadway, Vesey, Church and Fulton streets. H. H. Cammann, the controller of Trinity corporation, says that no offer for the sale of the property will be entertained.

In the absence of definite information as to the financial responsibility of the purchasing syndicate, it is impossible to say whether the plan it had in mind for the site will ever be put through, but it is certainly interesting enough to command attention. The would-be buyers made a formal written offer to put a thirty-five story arcade building on the block, devoted entirely to small stores, which are in much demand on Broadway. A moving platform and staircase was to be installed to carry passengers from the street to each floor in succession, in such a way as to pass the doors of all these stores.

This plan required a Broadway block front now city hall, and it is said that now that it has been found impossible to buy St. Paul's chapel, no other adequate site is obtainable. The syndicate is believed to comprise French and Italian capitalists. They went so far as to offer to remove St. Paul's chapel and the monuments and graves to another suitable place in consideration of being allowed to purchase this desired block.

RESERVE OPENING.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 2.—The San Jacinto forest reserve lands in Riverside county has been opened to entry. Only seven claimants appeared at the land office in this city and these had been waiting for two weeks. It is understood, however, that nine hours previous to the hour named in the proclamation a crowd of men in wagons, on horseback and on foot made a wild rush on the land from the reservation borders. Those who registered at the local land office also had "rushers" at the reservation.

The law states that homesteaders or settlers shall have three months in which to file notice of location after taking up claims. Those who squatted on the property will claim precedence by reason of being on the ground first. A long contest is anticipated.

Mine Owners Made Responsible.

Des Moines, Ia., April 7.—The house today, with but one dissenting vote, passed a bill requiring all mine operators in Iowa to employ shot examiners and firers at their own expense. It was this demand at the recent conference of miners and operators that almost precipitated a strike.

FOOD DOES IT.

Restores Health More Surely Than Any Medicine.

It is a short road to trouble when the food does not supply the right material to rebuild the brain. You cannot use the brain without breaking down small particles every day, and you cannot rebuild unless the food furnishes the right kind of building material, and that is albumen and phosphate of potash. Not such as to get from the druggist but food.

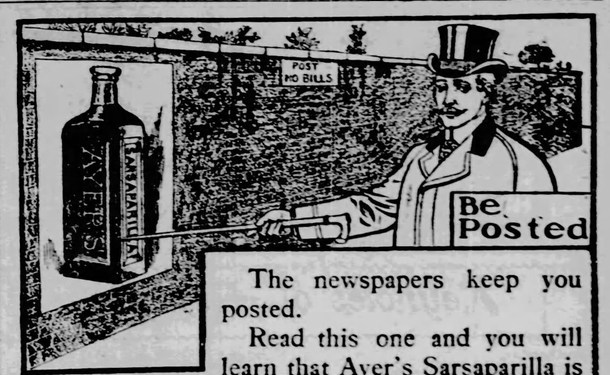
Grape-Nuts contains these particles and well defined results can be obtained from using the toothsome, delicious food.

A brain worker whose name can be given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "Last fall I got in a desperate condition through excessive mental work and lack of proper food. I was finally compelled to abandon all business and seek absolute quiet and rest in the country.

"I had been under the care of a good physician for several months, but it seemed my food did not rebuild the brain tissue properly. I was on the verge of despair when I left for the country.

"Down at the ferry I purchased an evening Journal and my attention was attracted to the headlines of a Grape-Nuts advertisement which read, 'Food Cure Nature's Way.' I read it carefully and decided to give Grape-Nuts a trial, so next [illegible] I went in on the new food and [illegible] weeks' time gained 10 pounds [illegible] like a new man all over.

"I candidly believe if I had known the remarkable sustaining power of the food prior to my illness I would not have needed a physician nor would I have been sick at all."



The newspapers keep you posted.

Read this one and you will learn that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best tonic you can possibly take. There's nothing like it for building up the nerves, for throwing off that feeling of exhaustion, and for making rich blood.

Suppose you ask your doctor how often he prescribes this splendid tonic.

"After suffering terribly, I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles and now feel like a new man. I would advise all in need of a tonic to try this medicine."—I. D. Goon, Browntown, Va.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER

Wise Words to Sufferers From a Woman of Notre Dame, Ind.

Thousands besides myself have cured themselves with it. I send it in plain wrapper.

TO MOTHERS OF DAUGHTERS I will explain a simple Home Treatment which speedily and effectually cures *Leucorrhea, Green Sickness* and *Painful or Irregular Menstruation* in young ladies. It will *cure you quickly* and *expense* and save your daughter the humiliation of explaining her condition to others. Circulars sent free from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to well-known ladies of your own state or county who **know and will gladly tell** any sufferer that this Home Treatment **really cures all diseased conditions** of our delicate female organism, thoroughly **strengthens relaxed muscles and ligaments** which causes displacement, **and makes women well.** Write today, as this offer will not be made again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 26 Notre Dame, Ind., U. S. A.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN
20 YEAR GUARANTEE

BEAUTIFUL CHAIN FREE.
SEND NO MONEY. WATCH AND CHAIN
LADIES' CENTS. 20 YEARS
Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 158-256 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

ATLANTIC CITY FIRE

Flames Fanned by High Wind Cause Two Millions Loss.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 3.—Fire broke out this morning in the Tarlton Hotel at Illinois avenue and the board walk. A south wind was prevailing and the flames were communicated to the Leary Hotel adjoining on the north. That soon was burning fiercely, and as the hotels were crowded close together at this point, and are nearly all of them were of wooden construction, a great conflagration was feared, and these fears proved well founded, as scores of buildings were soon burned, including large hotels, piers and business stores.

At 10 o'clock the city authorities called upon Philadelphia for help, and received word later that three engines left at 11 o'clock on a special train via the Pennsylvania road.

The fire was spreading fiercely at that time, and at 11:15 o'clock the Tarlton Hotel was completely destroyed, the fire had leaped from the Windsor, which was nearly gone, and the Leary, Berkley and Stratford hotels were burning fiercely. The wind was still very high, making the work of fighting the fire extremely difficult.

The three engines sent from Philadelphia arrived at 12 o'clock, having made the run in 55 minutes. They at once went to work on the flames.

The fire line extended for three blocks along the beach front, from Illinois avenue to Tennessee avenue. The New Holland, on Kentucky avenue, had caught fire.

The big hotels already destroyed were the Windsor, owned by Jason Water; the Berkley, owned by Baw Brothers; the Stratford, owned by Baw Brothers; the Stickney, owned by Myra G. Stickney; the Turay, owned by Joseph White; the Tarlton, owned by G. Jason Waters; the Evard, owned by Richard Binder.

Shortly after 1:30 o'clock assistance began to arrive by special train from Camden, 56 miles distant, and it was said that six more fire engines would be added to the force fighting the fire.

Young's Pier and the Marine Ball Room of the pier were entirely gone and the inner portion of the structure was torn down to save the adjacent properties.

As the fire spread along the beach it burned that board walk and this placed the firemen at a disadvantage, as they were compelled to retreat to the beach. In some instances the fire companies were unable to get their hose off the board walk and it was destroyed, thus hampering their efforts still further.

The firemen from Philadelphia and Camden pumped direct from the ocean to the flames.

In most of the hotels burned there were com

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

The only fatal mistake is in giving up a right effort.

Thursday.

Do thou hold thy tongue for one day. On the morrow see how much clearer are thy purposes and duties.

Friday.

Every moment is lost that is yielded to anxiety.

Saturday.

When friends do vexing things, it enables us to find out whether we love them or ourselves.

Sunday.

Trust Gob absolutely, and universal harmony will surround you at all times.

Monday.

At some time each day send out a thought of perfect goodwill to all mankind—especially those who have been cruel or unkind to you. Always wish for the good of all.

Tuesday.

For whatever happens to me each day is my daily bread, provided I do not refuse to take it from Thy hand, and so feed upon it.

WHAT IS THE VOICE OF THE EARLY SPRING?

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The trees stand up gaunt and bare against a wintry sky. For the most part they give forth no signs of life, beyond the beating of their branches against each other as they are tossed by the wind's swift wing in its passing. A soft fleecy mantle of white has draped the earth during the hours of the night when the world—our world—was sleeping, and now lies desolate. Yet we know that in the trees exultant life is throbbing making, in some mystic way, ready to manifest itself in beauty; that below the snow and the dirt, in the dark and the silence, its currents are pulsing on, awaking the grass and the flowers and bidding them seek expression in the air and the sunshine.

It is an old, old story, yet ever new, ever wonderful. Nature-lovers chant in prose and poem of this always recurring withdrawing and awakening, this apparent death and resurrection. In one of Hamilton W. Mabie's exquisite Parables of Life, lately published, he makes of it a vivid picture that none can fail to recognize. A man is looking upon the cold desolation of the earth, and "he smiled as he looked."

"If Nature had been less intent on her work far away, she too would have smiled,--for we always smile when some one recognizes us behind our masks. This man knew the mask so well that, perfect as was its counterfeit of death, he was not for a moment in doubt. He knew that behind the mask life was pulsing, coursing, throbbing, beating, gathering volume for a life that should presently break like a fountain out of the depths of the earth and strew the world with flowers from sky to sky. Behind that mask secure from all prying eyes, from profane curiosity, from the cold searching of the fact gatherer, the primeval miracle was being wrought again: in darkness and silence all things were moving to birth, behind the face of Death. Life was passionately brooding over the radiant loveliness asleep in her heart."

In a different way, and in lighter vein, Ella Wheeler Wilcox has written in verse of the same familiar change and with a like underlying thought. Upon the cover page of the Easter number of Unity under the caption of I Know, she gives inspiration to Unity's readers. Here is a part:

Under the snow in the dark and the cold,
A pale little sprout was humming,
Sweetly it sang 'neath the frozen mould,
Of the beautiful days that were coming,
"How foolish your songs," said a lump of clay,
"What is there, I say, to prove them?
Just look at the walls between you and the day!
Now, have you the strength to move them?"

But under the ice and under the snow,
The pale little sprout kept singing,
"I cannot tell how; but I know, I know,
I know what the days are bringing.
Birds and blossoms and buzzing bees,
Blue, blue skies above me;
Bloom on the meadows and buds on the trees,
And the great, glad sun to love me!"

Different as these descriptions are, yet they convey the same thought, that the withdrawal or disappearance of the physical forms does not betoken death, but rest and rebirth. The life continues and when the hour for outward renewal comes, once more it seeks expression in bud and blossom and fruitage. And since all nature is governed by invariable, and in its finality, harmonious law, and since there can be no diminution of force and energy which are only life in action, do not these ever-repeating cycles give assurance of the continuance of the individual human soul, even though the body is broken and deserted?

Aside from anything which this glorious outspringing each year of what seems dead and lost to the world may typify in that direction, there is an inspiration in the never-failing change from desolation to beauty in other ways. With apparently little effect, they "who love their fellow men" faithfully work for the betterment of present conditions, for the uplifting of the race toward the high ideal which is shining in the far distance. There need be no discouragement to these workers, or to those who are watching and waiting, because there seems little growth, little forward movement. In the unseen, just back of the seen, every effort for good, every true word spoken, every earnest thought of helpfulness, are vibrating forces working silently but surely in accord with their high purpose. When the time is ripe, when the hour comes, another step forward will be taken in the evolutionary path that for all life winds upward. Storms may attend its final accomplishment, but the attainment is certain.

It must be so. The seeds sown by the Infinite must work to fruition; the Infinite plan cannot fail to be carried to completion. We may wonder and question at what comes within our narrow ken, but we may also be sure that whatever distortion is apparent to our vision is only so because of our limited human sight.

The same lesson may be drawn from the spring for the individual life. Out of the darkness and the gloom that appear to shut us in, will spring the blossoms of hope and joy if we let the Divine that is within us all work outward to manifestation. Faithful to duty, knowing that all must be well however rough the winds that blow, lifting the head above the clouds as the green shoot pierces the dark earth to reach the air and sunshine, by and by the life will blossom into peace, into happiness, into a blessed fruition.

We need not then let the failures and disappointments that cycle through our days permanently depress and dishearten, since with us, as with Mother Earth, another springtime and blossoming will come sometime and somewhere. For as Lewis Morris has beautifully written:

"All things that are born of Time
Spring upwards, and expand from youth to prime,
From song-tide till the days are mute,
Green blade to ear of gold,
But not the less through the eternal round
The sleep of winter wakes in days of spring,
And not the less the bare and frozen ground
Grows lithe with blooms that burst and birds that sing."

The Cozy Corner.

From a Beautiful Country.

"Lacelle" comes from far-away Washington with words of praise for her home, and, as a comfort for some who cannot enjoy life anywhere she gives a cure for insomnia:

Dear Blade friends, will you welcome a new member from Eastern Washington? We think there is no place like our home in this beautiful country. It is not an El Dorado, where a living can be made without an effort, neither is it a good place for the hand-to-mouth class, but for an industrious person it is as good as any place could be, and of the many who have come from the East, but few have wished to return to their old homes.

If remedies for insomnia are in order I will give you one that has proven very efficacious in many instances: First, be sure that your sleeping room has thorough ventilation and that you are not too warmly covered. Then relax your muscles completely and lie perfectly still, banishing as far as possible, all thought of anything but sleep. This will require practice, but it is effectual and sleep will come in a very short time.

Some Decided Opinions.

Our friend, Mrs. Burgess, comes today in a very pessimistic frame of mind. While we all admit that there is much evil in the world, is it not better that we should think and talk of the good that is also there and in this way draw the attention from the evils which will, in many instances, die if neglected? Thoughts are certainly things, and by sending out only such as are true and good, we can do much to help to better the so unpleasant conditions which are making the world "worse."

In learning to think we gain great benefit and power. A child who is taught to think and reason will listen and weigh your words; if he finds them false, he will become a skeptic as far as anything you may, in the future, say to him.

Some people hold to the idea of our following in the steps of the ancients and of clinging to their beliefs even when they know they are false. God expects nothing of the kind of us; He gives to each a work to do, and each must do his work, on his own responsibility.

Some may say that I scoff at religion; I do not, it is at the lack of true religion in the lives of so-called professing Christians.

Think, too, of the way the children are treated in this day and generation. They are rushed upward and onward and stuffed with book learning till they are fit only for untimely graves, or for the insane asylum.

In the rush for money, and power, and worldly pleasures, this same feeling is exhibited, and we, as a nation, are losing sight of all that is generous, humane or Christ-like. War to the bitter end for all who oppose us is the universal cry, and it does not require much forethought to convince one that we shall eventually become a nation of the vilest kind of people unless there is a radical and immediate change.

Questions Asked and Answered.

"Estelle," plaitings of all widths are quite the fashion for all gowns this season, and are applicable to all materials from chiffon to the heaviest goods. They are especially used for wedding and party gowns. Three yards of the material is allowed for each yard of the finished trimming and for very thin goods, an extra half yard must be allowed. There are establishments in all large cities where this work is done and the prices, which will be sent upon application, range from 3 cents to $2 a yard, the goods measured before plaiting.

"Economy"—If you have one nice skirt you can wear with it several waists and in this way can have a variety of toilets at a minimum expense. Two evening waists and one, or more, for dinner and afternoon functions should answer your purpose. With the various garnitures of lace and ribbon now so fashionable for neckwear, one can transform a waist in many ways to always look fresh and becoming.

When one has but little money, she must cultivate her taste so as to make a few things do for many. Fashions change so often and so radically that it seems foolish to lay in a great stock of goods, unless one expects to entertain and to be entertained a great deal.

Mrs. A. J. L. wishes to know if any of the readers of The Blade have preserved a recipe for "Snickerdoodle," that was published in the Cook's department some time ago. She has lost her copy of the paper and would like to have the recipe. We should all be glad to have it for we have Mrs. L.'s word for it that "Snickerdoodle" is "really delicious."

"Eentertainer" wishes to know what the new game of "Ping Pong" is, and can it be used as an in-door entertainment, or must it be played out of doors? In the first place, while the game is comparatively new in this country it was played in Japan more than a hundred years ago. It is really house tennis and is played with a net, some racquets and balls on a large table in the house. The game, with full directions for playing it, can be purchased at any large book store where such games are usually kept.

"Tourist."—For a passport to a foreign country, you should apply to the United States secretary of state, Washington, D. C. You can obtain information regarding steamers, dates of sailing, prices, etc., from the agents of the various lines.

"Mother"—you should dress your 4-year-old boy in regular boy's clothes. It is true that children of that age are sometimes continued in kilts, but not when they are so large and stout as you describe your son to be. It is no wonder that his playmates laugh at him when he is rigged out with full skirts and sashes.

"Ambitious Boy:" It is about three thousand two hundred and fifty miles from New York City to San Francisco. As you are ambitious to "make a record" for yourself by walking around the world, or, as you express it—"being a globe-trotter"—it might be well to experiment on the journey from New York to San Francisco, though there is a bare possibility that your "trotting" capacity would be exhausted by a trip from New York to Albany. There is no way of telling you how long it would take you to accomplish a journey, except by experiment.

When you reach Toledo, stop and visit The Blade.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Los Angeles is making preparation to entertain most royally, at least six thousand women who will visit that city during the time of the biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's Clubs. Arrangements for bestowing true Californian hospitality are in the hands of a most capable committee, but the program has, most sensibly, but one formal reception provided for.

These receptions are of very little use at such a time as every one feels their uselessness as factors of the cordial feeling they are supposed to foster between delegates. The cordiality is there, and will be expressed, and felt, by all without taking time from the earnest business which calls the women together, for a formal expression.

As all who wish can take advantage of the reduced rates to Los Angeles, many who are not members of the Federation will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Pacific coast at this time.

The Woman's Relief Society of the Mormon church was organized in 1842. It has literary as well as benevolent features and is an accredited auxiliary to the National Council of Women. It claims to be the oldest women's society in the world, celebrating its sixtieth anniversary this present year.

The Italians are sometimes considered to be a very impatient and hasty nation, but the fact that after the first woman lawyer in Italy had passed her examination and taken her decree, she addressed a commission of the University of Rome for three consecutive hours, proves that patience is not altogether unknown in the sunny land.

In Sweden it is the real estate owners, without regard to sex, who are allowed to vote; women serve on school boards and in almost any capacity for which they are fitted by education. A woman, unmarried, or a widow, has full property rights and a married woman has the control of such property as has been agreed upon before marriage and of such as may come to her by legacy or gift after she is married; concerning divorce and adultery, and the penalty attached, the statutes make no distinction of sex.

The women's clubs not only seek to induce women to consider self-help as the best and only means for one to depend upon, but they assist them to do this by enlarging in every possible manner the labor market for women. Sweden must be a most desirable place for women to live in.

Maryland was the first state in the new world, says The Woman's Journal, to admit a woman as attorney. In 1648, Margaret Brent was, by order of the court, admitted as an attorney of Lord Baltimore. In March, 1902, the Maryland Senate passed the bill to authorize the admission of women as practicing lawyers in the state court. Between these dates there have been so many decisions in the United States concerning the lawfulness of admitting women to these privileges, that one may be justified in thinking that each judge settles the matter as his conscience, or his digestion, guides him.

One seldom takes up a newspaper without seeing a record of how some woman is working to support, and make a home for her children. The latest "method" of what may be called real, hard work, entered upon by a woman for this purpose, is that of a Tennessee widow. This woman has started to walk one hundred and eleven miles, to marry a man who has promised to take her and her three children, providing she would "deliver the goods" at his home, he not being able to go or send for them. So she has scraped together sufficient money to pay the railroad fare for the children and forwarded them to their future relation-by-marriage, while she will walk the entire distance.

Truly hers must have been a hard lot, if this is any improvement upon it.

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"I will never cease giving praise for what Heiskell's Ointment has done for me.—Mrs. C. E. Spengler, 2218 Madison Street, Philadelphia.

Why Tips Left Home.

Elizabeth Ayres

Me? Oh, yes, I know I'm an unnatural dog because I left my old home and went away to hunt another. Everyone says a dog can't be driven from his master or even kicked out of the place he calls home, that is, he won't stay kicked for keeps. I know better. We dogs talk together—not so humans can understand—but we talk, and I've a number of friends who are not happy where they are and would like to run away, only they are afraid.

I like this place and I am going to stay unless my man gets a Screamer. A Screamer in the house is more than I can bear, and where there is one, nobody else amounts to anything or gets any attention. Before the Screamer came I was very important. I was Fanny's dog and lived with her a long time before she belonged to James. He was nice to me because Fanny took me with her everywhere and if he didn't treat me right, she'd call him Mr. Brown, and act offended, so you see he had to court me when he courted Fanny. I liked him well enough, I wouldn't though if I'd have known. I ate up two pairs of his rubber overshoes when he was sitting in the parlor with Fanny, and I wish I had eaten more. Maybe he would have stayed away then and let me keep Fanny.

She surprised me. I supposed she was a girl that always spoke the truth. When she first knew James she told me once after he had been walking out with us, that she guessed he thought she was pretty nice, and then she giggled and pinched my ears and said, "but we don't want any sweethearts, do we Tips? We can be happy just little Tipsy Tips and his own Fanny."

I smiled as hard as I could. Why, of course dogs can smile if they're happy! I hung out my tongue and wagged my tail and looked so nice that Fanny took me in her arms and squeezed me till I thought I'd break. I almost wish I had, now.

Me? Oh, I'm a fox terrier, and a thoroughbred. Fanny used to be so proud of me she would wash me until I was like white satin, and then she'd tie a scarlet bow on my collar. I didn't like that very much because if I went hunting rats the bow got in the way when I had to go under barns and low places. Fanny didn't want me to hunt rats. She said I got all smelly and covered with dust and cobwebs. She thought the world of me then and wouldn't let me out of her sight, but after awhile she didn't keep me in the parlor when James was there. She would say, just when I was stretched out comfortable on the rug and was toasting my paws before the fire, "Come, Tips, it's time to go to bed," then she'd carry me to her room and shut the door. I liked to be there when she stayed, too, but it was lonely in the dark and I knew that down stairs they'd be talking and laughing and having candy or something that tasted good to dogs.

James must have been a hungry man for he brought pounds and pounds of candy. He brought flowers, too, but I didn't care for those. It made me feel so bad to be shut away all alone, that sometimes I'd sit in the middle of the room and howl for Fanny. When she came, she'd call me naughty Tips and tell me to keep still, but she always brought candy and after I'd eaten that I'd scramble her bed in a heap and go to sleep on the pillows.

She never cared. She would come up stairs when I thought it was another day, with her cheeks all pink and her eyes all shiny and begin to dance like she was in the air and sing, "Tips, Tips, I'm such a happy girl."

I thought she was a very silly one. I wouldn't tell her so and hurt her feelings, but I'd pretend to be close and sink my teeth in the part of her dress that dragged on the floor and shake it most to pieces. She wouldn't let me bark; she said it would awaken the family, but I'd just yip a little, low down in my throat, for the sake of having her hold my nose with her soft hands. I loved Fanny.

We had gay times dancing around her room when everyone was sound asleep. I thought she did it because she knew I liked to chase her feet, but I guess she was thinking more of James than she was of me, for I didn't like those times at all. Once when he snapped his fingers at my nose I jumped at his hand and pretended I was going to bite. He only laughed, but Fanny scolded and put me in a closet where they kept umbrellas. I chewed the handle off of one of them and it made me feel a good deal better. Fanny must have been sorry that she scolded, for when she saw the chewed umbrella, she hid it in a dark corner and never said a word when her father was hunting for it and asking if Tips had been destroying anything lately. I loved Fanny.

After awhile they had a lot of white cloth and stuff they called lace brought into the house. They cut it into funny shapes and fastened it together again which I thought was a foolish thing to do seeing it was all in one piece in the first place. The heaps of white stuff were nice to sleep on and the lace was splendid chewing when I could get the chance. Fanny just suited me then. I knew where she was every minute, and I was with her more than James.

One day they turned the house upside down. It made me nervous to have the furniture moved about, and there wasn't a place where a dog could stay. Fanny never kept still a minute. She was dancing up stairs and down until I got so tired trying to follow that at last I hid in the umbrella closet and went to sleep. About a week later, I guess it was, Fanny called me awake. I ran to her room and there she was looking exactly like a snow-drift and she had a lace curtain over her head. She tied a big, white bow on my collar, and pretty soon some fiddles squeaked. Fanny and James and I marched down stairs together, and they stood in front of a man who said things to them I couldn't understand, though I was sitting on the long end of Fanny's dress. I shook it once and growled. Fanny kicked her foot a little bit so I could see it move, but she didn't speak.

I forget what happened next, only that Fanny and James went away and were gone for a hundred years. I stayed in the umbrella closet most of the time, and I didn't care about rats or bones. I was feeling that I didn't want to live any longer and was lying in the dark with my paws over my nose, when I heard some one come through the hall, awful quiet, and in a minute Fanny had me in her arms and was kissing my head when I could keep still long enough to let her. I thought I would die I was so glad! I had to run I was so happy, and I scampered round and round in a circle till Fanny most cried from laughing. I didn't stop at barking, I squealed.

She took me to live in another house with her and James. Everything in it was new and wedding presents. When Fanny's friends came to see her they'd walk around and say: "Isn't it too dear for words isn't it perfectly lovely!" I guess they meant me.

I was very happy in the new home. Fanny and James were too, and I didn't have to go out of the parlor in the evening. Fanny would hold me in her lap a lot, and one night James said: "Fanny, you think more of that dog than you do of me."

She dropped me on the floor with a thud, and went over to James and sat on his knee. I heard her say, "the idea," but I couldn't hear any more for her face got lost on his shoulder. I barked and barked and shook the tail of her skirt and scratched James' shoes until he said, "come up, Tips," and there we were, all three in a bunch, as snug as you please.

That's the way we did until the Screamer came there to live and spoiled everything. First time I heard it I thought it was cats. I hate cats. After awhile I found out it wasn't cats but it was something that cried and kept me awake nights. I tried to see exactly what it was and jumped into its kennel when no one was watching. I poked it with my nose and I knew pretty quick that it was a Screamer. James got there before I had time to be somewhere else. He grabbed me by my neck and threw me out of the door. I was sure Fanny would give him a scolding and call him Mr. Brown, but no, she rushed for the Screamer and said in a voice that used to belong to me, "There, there, never mind, mamma's darling!"

I was so disgusted and so lonesome that I went over to the neighbor's and killed their kitten. After that no one liked me. It seemed as if the whole world turned away and forgot poor Tips. I still belonged to Fanny and James, but they never had time to talk to me. If they ever sat down in the parlor nights, just when I was curled up in Fanny's lap getting ready to go to sleep, the Screamer would make a noise and she'd jump and say, "there's the baby!" and never notice she let me tumble anywhere I could. Nothing that I could do would ever make her drop the Screamer.

I got so I stayed out in the yard all day, but Fanny didn't care. Once I stayed away from home for a good many times of dark and light. When I came back all Fanny said was: "Why, Tips, where have you been?" And I was ready to die at her feet I loved her so and was so glad to be with her again. Its strange how much people that have them seem to think of Screamers.

I get discouraged trying to live without belonging to anybody. No one was cross, but I knew it didn't make any difference whether I was there or not and I wanted to be talked to and be paid attention to. Fanny wasn't interested in anything but the Screamer. I couldn't see what good it was. It couldn't bark or catch rats or bury bones. All it did was to sleep or else make a noise like cats. I couldn't bear it any longer so I went away and found a new home. The man I live with thinks I'm a lost dog and he is afraid my owner will come to claim me. He needn't worry. They don't want me any more because I'm a spoiled dog. My nose got broken, some way.

My man hasn't any Screamer or any Fanny, and I know he wants me because nights he'll lift me on his knee and smooth my head and say: "Sonny," he doesn't know my name is Tips, "Sonny, I'm glad you're living, you're a comfort to a lonely man, and you act like you love me." Then he sighs and looks out of his sorry eyes as if he saw way off through the air.

I guess I'll stay with him forever—but I did love Fanny.

TIPS.

Deafness Cured

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The Blade Cook

Cabbage Salad.

Cut one-half head of a small cabbage in shavings, bruise it with a potatoe masher and season with salt and pepper. Make a dressing of one beaten egg, one heaping teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful ground mustard, one-half tablespoonful butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one-half cup of milk. Mix and place over the fire in a saucepan and cook for two minutes, stirring all of the time to prevent curdling. When smooth pour over the cabbage and serve hot or cold. MARION.

Corn Oysters.

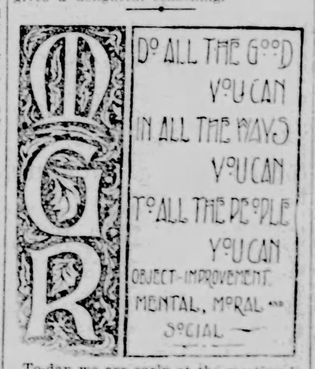
For a small family, use one-half a can of corn, chop it fine and mix with two tablespoonfuls of milk, one tablespoonful melted butter, two beaten eggs, one tablespoonful baking powder and sufficient flour to make a thick batter. Season highly with salt and pepper and fry by spoonfuls in hot fat, until brown.

Jellied Meat.

Chop very fine, remnants of beefsteak, cold roast meat, chicken or any cold meat that may be on hand, and season with salt and pepper and spices, if liked. For one cupful of the chopped meat, soften one tablespoonful of gelatine in just enough cold water to cover it. Heat one-fourth cupful of tomato juice to boiling and pour over the softened gelatine, stir till dissolved, then pour over the meat. Mix thoroughly and press into a mold and set away to cool with a weight on top. Serve cold, in slices.

This amount of meat will be sufficient for luncheon for a family of two or three, and can be made from a very small quantity of meat.

If stock, or even clear hot water, is preferred to the tomato juice, it can be used in place of it, though the tomato gives a delightful seasoning.



To-day we are early at the meeting in order that we may listen to the initial story of our M. G. R. series, but, early as we are, New England Girl is here, ready to tell us—

SOME EXPERIENCES WITH AUNT JERUSHA.

Yes, Aunt Jerusha has been spending a few weeks with us, and such a time as we had! Harry said she was as good as a circus, and I agreed with him. She was a regular "Samantha" and "Josiah" in one, though the oddities with which she amused us were not manufactured for the occasion like Samantha's, and for that very reason were more amusing.

You see, she has always lived in the country, had to work hard and had very little opportunity to visit, or to keep up with the times only so far as her near neighbors could help her. Consequently she was not very well versed in city ways. That would not have made so much difference, if she would take our advice, or watched how others did, but she wouldn't do either. She was for all the world, like "Cousin Ann Eliza," in a story I have read—perhaps you have read it, also. I sometimes wondered if the author had not at some time run across Aunt Jerusha and put her into that story. Harry said that "Ann Eliza" couldn't compare with Aunt Jerusha in the way of antics.

But to return to our aunt: She was very old-fashioned in her ways and very set and determined to do as she pleased among other things she had an especial horror of the theater and all things pertaining to it, so one afternoon when she went to her room after having expressed her feelings on the subject very vigorously, Harry said, "Emily, let's take her to a play." At first it seemed so preposterous that I vetoed it, but Harry argued that it was our duty to let her see what the theater really was, as she had never visited one and talked against them from principle rather than conviction. I rather inclined to this theory and consented to his plan, provided he could obtain her consent.

The next day he brought home tickets, and, although she at first declared that she would not go for anything, she was finally persuaded to do so, and at the appointed time we were in our seats. Aunt Jerusha and I sat together and Harry had a seat a little back of us. He said he could not get seats together, but I have an idea that he preferred to sit where he could watch her without her being aware of it.

The first scene opened with an electrical storm and as soon as Aunt Jerusha heard the distant peals of thunder, she turned to me and said in that shrill voice so peculiar to partially deaf people: "Say, Emily, I do believe we shall have a thunder storm. Let's go home before it gets here." I tried to quiet her fears by saying that I did not believe it would reach us, but as the sounds grew nearer, she kept saying: "It is coming here—I tell you I know it is."

When the lightning flashed she was nearly frantic and I had all I could do to keep her in her place by telling her it was a part of the play. At last she sat down with a martyr-like expression, saying in no feeble tone: "Well, stay here and get struck by lightning if you want to; I kin stand it if you can." She changed her mind, however, when the stage-rain began to fall, and jumping up, exclaimed: "This old concern leaks, and I'm going home."

I managed to quiet her, but I was so mortified that I did not know what to do and for the moment wished we had taken seats in the highest gallery, rather than in the orchestra circle. In order to prevent any more outbreaks, I again endeavored to explain that it was all a part of the entertainment. I might as well have saved my breath, for she turned upon me such a look of reproach as she indignantly asked: "Do you pretend to think I have lived fifty years in this world and don't know a thunder storm when I see it?"

That silenced me and I resigned myself to anything that might happen, inwardly resolving that Harry should never again get me into such a scrape. At the end of the first act, I was relieved to have him suggest that we had better go home, which we did. After we had reached there he told me that upon reading his program, he found there was to be a fire scene next, and all things considered he thought it wise to get our excitable aunt out of the building before the curtain was rung up.

The next Sunday we took her to church and with the recollection of her visit to the theater fresh in our minds, we tried to impress upon her the necessity of keeping perfectly quiet, and of reserving her comments until her return home.

We were very anxious and it was not until the sermon was nearly finished that we dared draw a comfortable breath. As usual, we drew it too soon, for all at once Aunt Jerusha deliberately removed her hat, carefully surveyed it for a moment and then replaced it on her head—hind-side before! Harry covered his face with his hands and bowed his head on the back of the seat in front of him. Aunt Jerusha thought he was overcome by the force of the sermon, but though I knew by the way his shoulders shook that he was "overcome," I was sure it was not the sermon that so affected him.

After we were at home I asked Aunt Jerusha why she did such a strange thing and she replied that she "noticed that the trimming on the other women's hats was most in front," so he quietly fell into the fashion by turning hers around.

With this as a sample, Miss Prudence thinks that we shall have some very interesting meetings this year, if each month we have a story as entertaining as this. Our writers who have been chosen by your votes have each an individuality of style, which will prevent any "sameness," while all will doubtless be excellent.

"Em T. Head," representing Iowa, is the next in order and she will please send her paper as soon as she can prepare it. All who write must remember that the manuscript must be in the editor's hands two weeks before it appears in The Blade, and will govern themselves accordingly.

A youth without a name—or presumably so, as he sends none, writes that he is "seventeen years old" and "works all the week and on Sundays goes across the river to see my best girl."

Working all the week is all right, and the seventeen years old condition will grow better every day, but let us hope the "best girl" be girls of it is his sister.

Banner Puzzler

For March.

Solutions—Hit Note, New York—A Tie.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was one of the most popular novelists of his day, born in 1815. He was educated at Winchester and subsequently at Harrow, and while filling a responsible official position in the general post-office, found leisure to amuse the public with a long series of novels of remarkable merit. Besides these novels he published several books of a historical and biographical nature, but was mostly known by his works of fiction, in which he sketched the artificial aspects of society with a charming facility of touch that rendered them unfailingly agreeable. He died December 6, 1882.

ANNIE DORSET.

2—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

I wish to have made a flat-bottomed kettle, the top and bottom diameters of the same, to be each other as 3 is to 4. It is to be 12 inches in depth, and to hold 13 "ale" gallons. Required, the diameters of the top and bottom.

PERRY CROSS.

3—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am a proverb, and am composed of 8 letters. My 5-1-26-24-17 is an article of furniture; my 8-18-3-16-6 is an article of furniture; my 9-10-11 is to request; my 12-13-14 is the human race; my 27-28-15 is a disease; my 4-7 denotes possession; my 20-21-19 is a part of the body; my 22-23-25 is visible vapor expelled from a burning substance.

MIZPAH.

4—DIAMOND.

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                X
              X X X
            X X X X X
          X X X X X X X
        X X X X X X X X X
          X X X X X X X
            X X X X X
              X X X
                X
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1—A consonant.
2—To excavate.
3—A musical term used in Psalms.
4—Samson's betrayer.
5—The Inhabitants of the Philippines.
6—A seat in Palestine.
7—A Biblical name.
8—A garden tool.
9—A consonant.

JOSIAH AUSTIN.

5—QUERY.

Where did King David get the crown he wore?

C. M. B.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the wrong go right;
But only to discover, and to do
With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints."

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of March 27.

1—Timothy Dexter.
2—Illumi-nation, halluci-nation, procrasti-nation, fasci-nation, de-nation, profa-nation, stag-nation, abomi-nation.
3—$5.00 equals $1.50 saved; amount earned in year: $1,500.00 less $50.00 equals $1,450.00, amount he was to spend; $1,500.00 divided by 52 plus 43 equals 18 and 35-149ths dollars, the amount he can spend weekly.
4—Words forming square; bidet; tress, deeds, end-it, testy.
5—In making the Louisiana purchase Thomas Jefferson said: "I have tried my powers as executive officer until it cracked."
6—Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote:
"The human body is a seven-year clock. The Creator winds it up once, when we are born, and then delivers the key into the hands of the Angel of the Resurrection."

Chat.

Recitations were "handed in" by Jill Nois, P. G. Perry, Perry Cross, Nemi and Hawkeye.

A recent puzzle on "Spring" set Nemi to thinking thusly: "That reminds me that I will soon have to get out my hoe, and go to work in the garden, or I will know 'what is up' if I am absent without leave."

W. P. E. gives his authority for stating in a late puzzle, that Solomon was the botanist and zoologist of the Bible, referring the Cademites to 1 Kings, 4:33.

New England Girl is thinking of retiring to the Column. In that case, so I, P. says, Those wishing to be Banner Puzzlers will have to put forth greater effort than has been shown for some time.

W. T. B., your puzzle is not exactly in line with the Column's work, but something else, and be sure you will be welcomed.

Hawkeye, you are always welcome.

Perry Cross, you will see your "missing tea-kettle" in to-day's Column.

Jill Nois is Banner Puzzler for March, on to Solutions. As four full sets of puzzles were printed during the month, the New Work Farmerette's prize is secured.

W. C. Mollett, Mizpah, Mera and Jill Nois.

MISS MONIE BOWEY,

No. 38 Perry Street, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Miss Monie Bowey.

A couple of winters ago I slipped on a frozen sidewalk and fell flat on my back. On being examined I found that I had sustained internal injuries which laid me up for more than two months. After that I noticed that I had pains in the back and groin which I never had before. I doctored and doctored for several months but as the pains increased instead of growing better I decided that I was not having the right treatment. Reading in the papers of the wonderful cures performed by Wine of Cardui I wrote to one of the parties and received a very satisfactory reply and I immediately sent for some. In a very short time I felt generally better and after seven weeks faithful use I was once more well and strong. I have never had a sick hour since and I daily bless your splendid medicine.

MONIE BOWEY.

WINE OF CARDUI is one medicine that should always be kept on hand in every home for immediate use when female weakness first makes its appearance. Miss Bowey's painful and dangerous accident would not have resulted so seriously had she taken Wine of Cardui promptly.

Wine of Cardui makes women more womanly by curing their weakness and making them stronger. Wine of Cardui cured Miss Bowey. As a medicine for all women in every trying period of their lives can you think of a better medicine for yourself, your sister, your daughter or your mother? Can you think of a more acceptable present to give your friend than a bottle of this medicine which will bring her health and happiness? You are suffering? Your duty is to rid yourself of this pain. If your daughter, mother, sister or friend is sick and in need of relief, your duty is equally great to them. Many women, now well, owe their lives to friends who brought them Wine of Cardui.

Wine of Cardui is adapted to women at any age in any walk of life. For the working woman it gives her strength for her tasks and better treatment than a doctor for very small cost.

Your druggist will sell you a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui. Secure the medicine today. Take it in the privacy of your home. Relief will come to you as surely as you take it.

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

CHRISTMAS' STORY.

Testimony Given Before the House Investigation.

Washington, April 7.—Senator Depew, of New York, appeared to-day before the special house committee investigating charges in connection with the Danish West Indies negotiations. His statement was brief. He expressed astonishment at having seen his name in the Christmas report. He did not know Christmas, and never had seen him, as far as he was aware, although he met thousands of people and could not say just who he had seen. But as to this Danish island question he had never had a discussion with any one on the subject.

C. W. Knox, of Glenolge, Md., whose name was mentioned in the Christmas report, told of meeting Christmas, whom he considered a cultivated man who had become entangled with sharpers. The witness said he consented to assist Christmas, and a contract was submitted to the committee by the terms of which Knox was to assist in any proper manner in bringing about the transfer, Knox to receive $15,000 in case of a sale, and $350 per month. As to a $5 transaction which had been referred to, Knox said he gave Christmas his check for $5, which was endorsed by Hansen, and he produced the check. This was the only financial fact in the entire affair. The witness said he never bribed anyone and nothing of the kind was ever contemplated; he never received any money from Christmas.

until April 16, inclusive. Services at

In response to questions from members of the committee, Mr. Knox specifically denied that he had introduced Christmas to W. J. Bryan, or that he had claimed to Christmas that he was an intimate friend of Senator Hanna.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, told of two casual conversations with Christmas. As to the latter's statement that Mr. Bacon took great interest in the purchase of the Danish islands, the senator declared that it was absolutely untrue, as he did not believe in the acquisition of the islands and considered it unfortunate that the United States was in a position where it seemed necessary to take them.

Chairman Dalzell presented the following letter from Secretary Hay on the subject:

"To Hon. John Dalzell, Chairman Select Committee, etc.—I have received your letter of the 31st of March and in reply beg leave to say:

"In the early part of December, 1899, Captain Christmas called upon me at this department and informed me that, through private and personal sources in Copenhagen, he had become aware there was a disposition among some of the leading members of the Danish government to regard favorably an overture from the government of the United States looking to the acquisition of the Danish islands. He said that he had been a naval officer and spoke at some length in regard to the desirability of the island of St. John as a naval station fo rthe United States. At my suggestion he conveyed what further technical information he had on this subject to Admiral Bradford, of the navy department. Although he presented no credentials whatever and expressly declared he had no official character, I thought his story of sufficient interest to be worth investigation. I told him I would send a confidential and trusted agent of this government to Copenhagen to ascertain, unofficially, the true state of affairs, and mentioned to him the name of Henry White, first secretary of embassy at London. Captain Christmas said he would like to be in Copenhagen when Mr. White arrived and offered to put him into communication with the members of the government whom he had mentioned. I gave him a note of introduction to Mr. White and they met in Copenhagen, where Captain Christmas had arranged for an interview between Mr. White and a member of the Danish government. Mr. Christmas was not present at this interview and his connection with matter ceased entirely at that time. He afterward returned to Washington and I saw him once or twice, but told him that there was no need of the services of any private person in any negotiation which might be taken up between the two governments in regard to the acquisition of the islands. I enclose a copy of a letter which I gave to the Danish minister in Washington at the time of the signing of the recent treaty and also a copy of a letter which I have received from the Danish minister, Mr. Brun, dated the 31st of March, 1902.

"Very sincerely yours,

"JOHN HAY."

In a letter to Minister Brun, of Denmark, enclosed, Mr. Hay refers to the signing of the convention of cession, and adds:

"The government of the United States is in no manner under obligation to the good offices of private parties in reaching the agreement now happily brought about between the United States and Denmark, and cannot, for its own part, support, in any way, any such claim against Denmark for commission, compensation, or remuneration of whatever nature which might be made by private parties for alleged services in connection with the cession of the islands in question to the United States."

A letter from Minister Brun states that Captain Christmas had no authorization whatever to enter into negotiations in the name of the Danish government nor to make any promises in the name of the government in connection therewith.

Mr. Brun also says he gave Christmas no authority of introduction, but refused his requests in this connection.

Representative Richardson said he thought Mr. Hay should come before the committee and should produce any letters he had in connection with Christmas' going to Copenhagen.

Chairman Dalzell stated that Secretary Hay was ready to appear at any time his presence was desired. The chairman rather emphatically dissented from Mr. Richardson's suggestion that as the secretary "had used this man" there should be a more detailed explanation of any communications sent to him. No arrangement was made as to Mr. Hay appearing, but it was understood he would be heard later.

Isaac N. Seligman, of the firm of J. and W. S. Seligman, bankers at New York, told of Christmas asking the firm to take charge of money transfers in case of the cession of the islands. The firm wrote to the private banker at Copenhagen mentioned by Christmas, and the answer from that institution was unsatisfactory, giving no confirmation of Christmas' authority. After that, Mr. Seligman said, the firm dismissed the matter. When Mr. Cousins asked as to Mr. Christmas' statement that the Seligmans had guaranteed certain contracts, Mr. Seligman laughingly declared such statements were made out of whole cloth.

The committee adjourned on call of the chairman.

PATRICK'S SENTENCE.

New York, April 7.—Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted, on March 26, of the murder of Wm. Marsh Rice, was sentenced to-day by Recorder Goff to be put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison, on May 5. Rice died in this city on September 23, 1900.

An appeal to be made to the court of appeals by Patrick's counsel will act as a stay of execution pending a decision by the higher court. The recorder, in pronouncing sentence, made no comment on the jury's verdict.

When the customary question as to whether the defendant had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced, was asked, Mr. House, Patrick's chief counsel, said he desired to make a motion for a new trial because the verdict was contrary to law; because it was clearly against the evidence; because it was against the weight of evidence; because the court erred in denying the defendant's motion to advise the jury to acquit; because the court admitted illegal and improper evidence against the defendant's objection; because the court excluded legal evidence offered by the defendants; because the court misdirected the jury in matters of law; because the court refused to direct the prosecution to elect upon which count of the indictment it would submit the question of guilt or innocence of the defendant, and because it did not appear from the record of the verdict of what crime the defendant had been found guilty.

The recorder denied the motion for a new trial.

Mr. House took an exception and moved for an arrest of judgment. This was denied, and sentence was then pronounced by the recorder. The sheriff said he would take Patrick to Sing Sing this afternoon.

A PRECOCIOUS THIEF.

Chicago, April 7.—By the most ingenious scheme that has ever come to the notice of the Chicago police Ernest Erickson, a 19-year-old boy, living at 827 Davis street, Evanston, secured $1,500 worth of diamonds from the firm of Rich & Allen, 103 State street. With the aid of cosmetics and hair dye he disguised himself so cleverly that the salesman who waited on him did not recognize him, although he had frequently sold him goods in the past. The lad played the role of a messenger boy after having written to the jewelry firm the previous day that he had a prospective customer. This letter was written on stationery of the young man's mother, Mrs. L. Erickson, who, since the death of her husband, has conducted a small jewelry store in Evanston. Her son, Ernest, assists her in the management of the store.

Traces of hair dye on the neck and eyebrows of the young Erickson caused the detectives to suspect him of being the "messenger." He was put on the rack, and, after an examination of several hours, he broke down and confessed to the swindle.

In the event of his arrest he had given all but one of the diamonds to friends to keep for him, but they were ignorant of how he got them. L. S. Cudahy, a brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, had three of the gems, and George Maxwell, another railroad employe, had a $400 jewel. One of the diamonds was found on Erickson.

BURNED BY INDIANS.

Painesville, O., April 7.—A grewsome find was made Saturday on the site of an ancient Indian village, along the Chagrin river in Kirtland, this county. Nearly an entire skeleton was unearthed under circumstances that indicate that a burning at the stake took place there many years ago.

Workmen on the old Evans farm were digging out a stump in a field, overlooking the river valley, when they upturned a number of fragments of Indian pottery.

A short distance to one side they came upon the first bones. Others were unearthed until the skeleton was practically complete. The clay earth for several feet each way was baked red by an old fire, and in the center of this baked patch traces of a small tree were still visible.

The hands and feet of the skeleton were missing and the ends of many of the bones were badly charred. In one of the larger bones a small flint arrow point was found deeply imbedded.

The bones were close to the surface of the ground and were badly decayed, crumbling easily when handled. Of the skull only small pieces remained, and there was nothing to show whether the skeleton was that of a white man or an Indian. In the ground all about were bits of clam shells and flint chippings.

A number of Indian skeletons, buried evidently with some ceremony, have been found previously at other points along the river and one was unearthed several years ago near where the find Saturday was made.

United States government building at St. Louis exposition will be most prominently located on the grounds.

DANISH ISLANDS.

Feeling of King and Royal Family on the Transfer.

New York, April 5.—King Christian did oppose the transfer of the Danish antilles to the United States, also Crown Prince Frederick and his son, Prince Christian, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Herald. The entire royal family shrink from the bare idea of the cession But the only person who really counts and has direct influence is the king.

The monarch has ever subordinated his private desires and sentiments to the policy of the interests of his country. In the present case he has acted as he has always done. His feelings are repugnant to the sale, but patriotism, the calls of a politic-economic convention and the overwhelming vote of the folkthing have caused the king to side with the people. In spite of his personal sentiments and those of his entire family he is for the sale and his given his approval.

Dr. Dountzer, minister of foreign affairs, considers that the upper house scarcely will dare to wipe out the enormous majority of the lower house but will try to save its dignity by proposing a plebiscum of the inhabitants of the islands. This Dr. Dountzer and his colleagues in the folkthing are willing to admit.

THE DANISH TREATY.

Copenhagen, Denmark, April 3.—During an all day executive session to-day, the Landsthing, the upper house discussed with no result the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States. The probabilities now are that the Lansthing will reject it unless a plebiscite provision is attached.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Copenhagen, April 3.—An official note was issued to-day formally announcing that the Danish ministry has had no connection with Captain Christmas. The latter applied for an audience but the premier, Dr. Dountzer, refused to see him. The premier also refused to receive a copy of Christmas' report on the subject of the negotiation for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

PLAGUE IN MANILA.

General Health of the City Good, but Expensive Sanitary Improvements Are Urged.

Manila, April 8.—A total of 175 cases and 137 deaths from cholera were reported up to noon yesterday.

The natives are making great efforts to break the quarantine established here and in so doing one native has been killed.

Washington, April 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the report of the board of health of the Philippines for the month of January last. It shows that the general health of Manila during that month was good, but the board says that until many radical sanitary defects and conditions are removed or remedied the mortality among the lower classes will remain larger than necessary. The damp and humid habitations of a large proportion of this class, the report says, contribute largely to the death rate.

A number of permanent improvements which will cost large sums of money are needed, including a modern sewerage system, increased water supply and filtration beds, better drainage and suitable parks.

During January there were 852 deaths in Manila, being at the rate of 30.33 per thousand. The report calls attention to the fact that out of a population of 300,000 there was not a single death from smallpox, scarlet fever or diphtheria. No plague occurred in the city during the month.

The board says that radical measures for the eradication of the plague are being enforced, including the cleaning and disinfection of all houses in which cases have occurred or in which rats affected with the disease have been found, the destruction of rats by traps and poison, the immunization of the lower classes, among whom the disease usually occurs, by means of the Shiga antiseptic vaccine, the thorough cleansing and disinfection of all filthy habitations and the prevention of overcrowding. It is believed by the board that the enforcement of these measures and the exercise of eternal vigilance on the part of the sanitary inspectors will result in the complete elimination of the plague from the city.

GUEVERRA TO SURRENDER.

Manila, April 7.—Gen. Jacob H. Smith, commanding the American forces on the island of Samar, has arrived here to testify in the case of Major Waller, of the Marine Corps.

General Smith said he considered Gueverra, the rebel leader in Samar, who is to surrender April 15, a man of energy and intelligence, and that the armistice in Samar was being faithfully kept.

Conditions in the provinces of Batangas and Laguna, Luzon, are satisfactory, and rifles are being turned in daily.

There has been a total of 166 cases and 119 deaths from cholera here since the disease first broke out.

OFFICER LOST AT SEA.

Honolulu, March 24, via San Francisco, April 2.—The United States steamer Albatros arrived in port from San Francisco. The vessel is under command of Commander Chauncey Thomas, U. S. N., and has on board Dr. C. H. Gilbert, J. O. Snyder and W. K. Fisher, of Stanford University, and Prof. Nutting, of the University of Iowa, who will make a collection of fishes and marine vegetation. Very rough weather was encountered on the trip. During the night of March 12, Y. Barnkie, the quartermaster, was washed overboard and drowned. The Albatros spent several days dragging and sounding. She will remain in port about six days and then continue her exploring expedition around the different islands.

RESCUED FROM A LANDSLIDE.

Montreal, April 8.—A special to the Star from Ste. Genevieve De Batiscan, Que., says: "There was a most peculiar landslide here yesterday. The farm of Joseph Baptiste St. Arnaud was completely wiped out and the entire aspect of the bank of the river Areillet, where the farm stood, has been changed. The farm house, barns and granaries were buried and everything was demolished with the exception of the sitting room in the house, where the farmer's wife and his six children were. The walls of this kept together and they were with much trouble dug out uninjured.

FOR BOER FAMILIES.

Chicago, April 7.—A certified check for $5,000, drawn to the order of President Roosevelt, was forwarded to the President on March 28 by the committee of citizens which Governor Yates appointed in December last to raise funds for the relief of Boer women and children sufferers in the concentration camps of South Africa.

A letter from Secretary Hay, under date of April 3, has been received by Peter Van Vlissengen, acknowledging the receipt of the check, and stating that the money had been forwarded to the United States consul general at Cape Town. The consular office at Cape Town has been directed to distribute the fund.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 821 Hull Bldg., Detroit Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts, taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

Health, Strength and Vigor for Men.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

A NEW ISLAND

Acquired by the United States by Right of Discovery.

Honolulu, Hawaii, March 22.—A brand new island has been acquired by the United States. It came neither by conquest nor annexation, but by the right of discovery was the title secured, in this, the twentieth century, when man believes he knows the whole world. Three Honolulu men hold the title to the island and expect to become millionaires as a result of their new possession. The island was "discovered" by Captain Andrew Rosehill, June 29, 1889, and he formally took possession in the name of the United States, hoisted the Stars and Stripes on a cocoanut tree. Valuable deposits of guano were found upon the island, and with the expectation of working the deposits, Rosehill wished to obtain legal title to the property. He made application to the state department immediately upon his return to Honolulu in the same year, but the negotiations dragged on, and it was only during the present month that he received notification from Washington that upon giving his bond in the amount of $50,000 he would be allowed to take formal possession. The United States still exercises sovereignty over the island, and reserves the right of eminent domain, to build a naval station, establish coaling station or do what it pleases.

This latest acquisition of territory on the part of the United States is called Marcus Island. It is situated about 800 miles southeast of Yokohoma, the same distance north-northeast of Guam, and about 2,800 miles west of Honolulu. There is but one possible obstacle to the deal, the probable interference of Japan, for the island is so close to her coast as to make it a very good base of operations in case of war with the United States. It is said that a Japanese colony has been established upon the island since it was learned that the United States was making an effort to secure possession, and Captain Rosehill's claim may be resisted.

TRAIN HELD UP.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 4.—Passenger train No. 13, on the Burlington road, which left St. Joseph for Denver at 11:40 o'clock last night, was held up three miles north of the city limits by four masked men. Railroad authorities assert that the robbers did not get anything, although on this point conflicting reports were in circulation to-day.

St. Louis, Mo., April 4.—A telegram was received to-day at the headquarters of the Burlington route in this city from the St. Joseph officials of the system to the effect that in the holdup of Burlington train No. 13, last night, the four masked men compelled the engineer and fireman to attempt to cut off the baggage car. The attempt to uncouple the baggage car was unsuccessful, thereupon the baggageman was ordered to open the door. This was done. The interior of the car was looked over, no valuables of any description was discovered, whereupon the engineer was ordered to go on with his train. There was no violence used. No passengers were disturbed and no railroad or express property was taken.

LAW A GAINST ANARCHY.

Albany, N. Y., April 4.—A bill designed to stamp out anarchy in this state has been signed by Governor Odell. It provides a penalty of not more than ten years' imprisonment or more than $5,000 fine, or both on persons who advocate anarchistic doctrines by speech, writing or otherwise.

It also makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $2,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both, upon editors or publishers who permit the publication of books, newspapers or serials advocating anarchy, and upon owners, agents or occupants who harbor avowed anarchists.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 17.—East St. Louisans are tired of hearing their city referred to as a suburb of St. Louis. A movement to have the name of the city changed, started some months ago, has gained fresh impetus from plans for the annexation of outlying districts. The business men point out that East St. Louis being in another state, can never be a part of St. Louis, therefore they urge that the name of the city be changed so that such an impression will not prevail. Officials of East St. Louis say steps to have the name of the city changed will be taken as soon as present annexation plans are consummated.

A Windfall.

New York, April 5.—Geo. Rhodes, a Lakewood, N. J., janitor, has received a dispatch from his son at Philadelphia, saying that Cecil Rhodes left him a legacy of $50,000. The old man was overcome by the news but left at once for Philadelphia, and said he expected to sail immediately for Europe to claim his fortune.

PRINCE OF WALES

May Be Invited to Visit the United States.

New York, April 5.—High diplomatic circles here are discussing plans, believed to be far advanced, for a visit by the Prince of Wales to the United States, says the London correspondent of the Times. The administration at Washington is officially forwarding the proposal for the visit, which it is understood receives the personal sanction of King Edward, some of whose counsellers urge the acceptance of the invitation as a matter of astute state policy. The splendid welcome accorded to the brother of the German emperor is believed to be a forceful influence in this connection.

The prince's visit will be in acceptance of an invitation to the dedication of the magnificent new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce. A committee of that body has been in communication with the royal household and cabinet members, directly and through Ambassador Choate.

While actual decisive acceptance has not yet been promised, it is the understanding in the diplomatic world that such an acceptance soon will be announced officially. The arrival here of J. Pierpont Morgan may facilitate the negotiations. Mr. Morgan, it is intimated, springs an added invitation from the New York Stock Exchange for the dedication of its new building. American women who married eminent Englishmen are notable champions of the proposed visit.

GRAND STAND COLLAPSED.

Glasgow, April 7.—The casualty lists of the Ibrox Park disaster when a number of persons were killed or injured by the collapsing of a spectators' stand during the international football match Saturday afternoon between England and Scotland, have been completed. They eclipsed all the reports and estimates of the casualties which were at first current.

The disaster has resulted in the death of twenty-one persons and the injury of 250. Nearly two hundred of the latter were so seriously hurt that they were taken to infirmaries for operations and treatment. One hundred and fifty of them still remain in the infirmaries. A large proportion of the injured had limbs broken, bodies crushed and mangled and heads and faces gashed. Several more deaths will undoubtedly result from the most critical cases of fractured skulls.

The infirmaries were besieged by friends and relatives of the victims of the disaster, and heartrending scenes were witnessed when the names of those who died were posted outside the buildings.

The action of the authorities at Ibrox Park in averting a more general panic by permitting the game to proceed, while they encouraged the impression of the crowd within the enclosure that the accident was not so direful, is now generally commended.

The incongruity of the yells of applause mingling with the groans of the struggling sufferers will never be forgotten by those who witnessed the scene at the rear of the terrace.

OHIO CITIES

Republicans Had the Advantage in the Spring Elections.

Cincinnati, April 8.—Reports from the local elections of the municipalities and townships in Ohio yesterday show that cool and unfavorable weather generally prevailed, and that there was a light vote cast with very little interest, except in a few cities. Some localities in southern Ohio report the smallest vote cast within the last decade. In Cincinnati, W. H. Jackson (Dem.) who has served on the superior bench for the past five years, was defeated by Probate Judge Howard Ferris, by more than 16,000, on a total vote of less than 42,000, which is less than one-half of the total vote registered last November. The same condition is reported in most of the suburbs, where many more Democrats are reported to have refrained from voting than Republicans. While the vote cast in Cincinnati is one of the smallest on record in recent years, the Republican plurality is the largest. There were only three tickets in the field, and the vote for the socialist candidate for judge was unusually small.

In Toledo the Republicans elected their entire city ticket by big majorities, and have a majority in both branches of the city council.

At Hamilton, the Democrats re-elected the mayor and city officers by 340, with majorities in council and school board.

At Sandusky the Democrats elected a majority of the city officers and eight of the eleven councilmen.

At Mansfield the Democratic ticket was elected by over 300.

The estimate of returns indicate a considerable Republican gain.

Johnson Ticket Wins.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Cleveland, O., April 8.—The Republican ticket, with a few exceptions, was snowed under in yesterday's election.

Not only did the Democrats capture the position of director of public schools, but they elected the three Democratic candidates for school council.

The Democrats were also successful in the city council fight, and with the six Democrats who hold over, will have a total of twelve members in the council.

MICHIGAN ELECTIONS.

Detroit, Mich., April 8.—Excepting in Grand Rapids, there was very little interest manifested in the city and township elections held throughout the state yesterday, and none but purely local issues entered into the contests.

In Grand Rapids, where the water supply scandal has figured as one of the prominent issues of the campaign, the Republicans gained a sweeping victory, electing their entire city ticket, headed by W. Millard Palmer, for mayor. Mayor George R. Perry, who was seeking reelection for a third term, was beaten by at least 2,500 majority. Two years ago he carried the city by 1,800, and carried all the other candidates with him. The Republicans also elected seven of the twelve aldermen, giving them a majority of four in the council.

At Battle Creek, the first socialists ever elected to office in the state, were elected as aldermen in the First and Second wards. They are F. A. Kulp, an attorney, and Chas. A. Jackson, a laboring man. The rest of the city was Republican.

The People's Party candidate for mayor at Ludington, F. J. Goodsell, was elected by 19 majority, defeating Mayor Dahner, Republican.

At St. Louis, local option was defeated. A Democratic mayor was elected at Hastings, but the rest of the city ticket went Republican. At Adrian, the entire Democratic city ticket was elected and the Democrats will have a majority of six in the council.

PRINCE HENRY AGAIN.

Berlin, April 2.—An official note just published announces that Emperor William will be represented at King Edward's coronation by Prince Henry of Prussia, who will be accompanied by Vice Admiral Baron Von Seckendorff, Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, Vice Admiral Von Koester and Count Von Seckendorff, the Chamberlain of the late Empress Frederick. Prince Henry will be accompanied by his wife, on the special invitation of King Edward.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mission of the Transvaal Delegates Not a Success.

Kroonstead, Orange River Colony, Tuesday, April 1.—The Transvaal delegates are still here. It is believed that General DeWet is influencing President Steyn not to meet Acting President Schalk-Burger.

Pretoria, April 3.—Communications have passed between President Steyn and the Transvaal mission at Kroonstaad, but nothing is yet known of the result. The majority of the military men and civilians here expect more from the continual pressure of the troops than from the present negotiations. It is pointed out that only before when hard pressed, the Transvaalers showed a desire for peace, but this was promptly over-ridden by President Steyn. Nothing in the present situation, so far as known, indicates that President Steyn is less irreconcilable than previously. Indeed, the known facts seem to point to a greater determination to continue the struggle.

Durban, Natal, April 3.—General traffic is closed throughout the whole country north of the Tugela river. The region is stoutly protected by lines of block-houses extending from Ladysmith. Permits are required to enable people to proceed beyond Colenso. The town guards at Ladysmith, Dundee and New Castle are under arms, and have been recruited to their full strength.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

London, April 4.—There was severe fighting all day long on March 31 in the neighborhood of Hart's River, in the southwestern extremity of the Transvaal, between part of the force of General Kitchener, Lord Kitchener's brother, and the forces of Generals Delarey and Kempf, resulting in the repulse of the Boers after heavy losses on both sides. The Canadian rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party, commanded by Lieutenant Bruce Carruthers, holding its post until every man was killed or wounded.

Lord Kitchener's official report, dated from Pretoria yesterday evening, says:

General Kitchener sent Colonels Keir and Cooks on from Vriekuil, Western Transvaal, March 31, to reconnoiter towards Hart's River. They soon struck the track of guns and carried on a running fight for eight miles, following the track through the bush. Emerging on a plain large Boer reinforcements advanced against the flanks forcing the British troops to take up a defensible position which they hastily entrenched. Fighting ensued at close quarters till the Boers were repulsed on all sides. Delarey, Kemp and others vainly attempted to persuade their men to renew the action. Fifteen hundred Boers participated in the engagement, but then had suffered too heavily and cleared away to the northwest and south. The British losses were also severe. The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party commanded by Lieutenant Bruce Carathers holding its post till every man was killed or wounded. Others of the forces showed great steadiness, allowing the Boers to advance within two hundred yards of them and repelling them with a steady rifle fire."

TWO OFFICERS EXECUTED.

London, April 3.—The Morning Leader publishes the alleged story of the crimes which led to the court-martial and execution of two Australian officers in South Africa, which is just now exciting keen indignation in Australia. The newspaper asserts that several officers of this particular irregular corps shot natives like rabbits, and that they are even suspected of murdering men of their own command, against whom they had grudges. The incident which led to their court-martial was the cold-blooded "execution" by those officers of ten Boers who were journeying to Pietersburg with the object of surrendering. It was supposed these Boers had £20,000 with them. Actuated by cupidity, the Australians stopped the Boers, tried them by mock court-martial and ordered them all to be shot. This was done by a squadron of soldiers after some of the non-commissioned officers had refused to carry out the death sentence. The officers then ransacked the Boer wagons and were disgusted upon finding that the £20,000 was in Transvaal paper money.

Continuing, the Morning Leader says a German missionary a few miles distant from the scene of "execution" heard of the affair. Lieutenant Hancock, one of the Australians concerned, fearing he would divulge his information, shot the missionary dead. This shooting eventually led to a complaint by the German consul to Lord Kitchener, who proceeded to court-martial the Australians.

MURDER OF BOERS.

Liverpool, April 7.—A former trooper of the Bushveldt Carabineers, who has returned here, is quoted as saying that the convicted Australian officers belonging to that corps, since disbanded, murdered from 35 to 40 persons. As an instance of their coldbloodedness the trooper relates how three Dutch children, two brothers, 10 and 12 years of age, respectively, and their little sister, arrived at the Carabiners' camp to surrender, in order to be given food. The girl and one of the boys were wounded. The uninjured boy took his little brother on his back, and was carrying him off, when a second shot killed both boys. The girl died shortly afterwards.

THE RHODES FUNERAL.

Cape Town, April 3.—Throughout the morning a continuous stream of people passed by the coffin containing the body of Cecil Rhodes, as it rested in Parliament House. The funeral procession this afternoon was most imposing. The coffin, which was draped with the tattered Union Jack which belonged to Mr. Rhodes, and with the tattered flag of the British Chartered South African Company, which went through the fight at Massikessi, was carried on the "Long Cecil" gun-carriage used at the siege of Kimberly, through the crowded streets to the Cathedral. The streets were lined by troops, who saluted the passing cortege. The pall bearers were Dr. Jameson, Sir John Gordon Spriggs, the premier of Cape Colony, and six others. The chief mourner was Col. Frank Rhodes, who walked alone and bareheaded, followed by the other brothers of the late ex-premier.

Conspicuous in the procession were Messrs. Merriman Saur and Molten and a number of members of the Afrikander Bund.

All business was suspended during the funeral and all the public buildings were draped in mourning. In front of the cathedral stood a huge crowd, bareheaded, and the building itself was filled to its capacity. The archbishop and other clergy received the body at the porch. During the services the archbishop made an address.

President Palma.

New York, April 3.—Estrada Palma, president-elect of the Cuban republic, addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce to-day. He expressed the hope that the United States might raise "the bar now placed against Cuban products, especially sugar and tobacco."

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Whence Comes This Mighty Healing Power?

All the Land Wonders at the Remarkable Cures Effected by Prof. Adkin.

Heals Diseases Called Incurable.

Ministers, Doctors and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind, the Lame, the Paralytic and Many on the Very Brink of Death.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK.

Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers from Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge. Professional Men Investigate His Powers.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.
President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons.

In all parts of the country men and women doctors and surgeons, clergymen and educators are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Prof. Thomas A. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitapathic treatment.

Professor Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Osteopathy, nor by Hypnotism, nor by Divine Healing, but by a subtle psychic force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic properties which contain the very elements of life and health.

A reporter recently talked with Professor Adkin and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them to write to him for assistance. Some people have declared," said Professor Adkin, "that my powers are of God; they call me 'Divine Healer'—a man of mysterious powers. This is not so. I cure because I understand nature—because I use a subtle force of nature to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that the Creator would not have given me the opportunity to make the discoveries I have made nor the ability to develop them if He had not intended that I should use them for the good of humanity. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidence that they are troubled with any kind of disease and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases and prescribe a simple home treatment which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their cases, nor how hopeless they may seem. I want them to write me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life's work."

So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Professor Adkin that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among the gentlemen were Rector R. B. Hawley and Dr. L. S. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far-reaching powers of Professor Adkin and the wonderful efficacy of Vitapathy that they volunteered to forsake all other ties in life and all other kinds of treatment and devote themselves to assisting Professor Adkin in his great work for humanity. With the discovery of the Adkin Vitapathic treatment eminent physicians are generally agreed that the treatment of disease has at last been reduced to an exact science.

In all, some 5,000 men and women have been cured by the powers of Professor Adkin. Some were blind, some were lame, some were deaf, some were paralytics scarcely able to move, so great was their infirmity. Others were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, neuralgia, constipation, rheumatism, female troubles and other similar ills. Some were men and women addicted to drunkenness, morphine and other evil habits. In all cases Professor Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone, and despaired of by doctors and friends alike, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Vitapathy and Professor Adkin's marvelous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes as well as those who have been treated in person. Professor Adkin asserts that he can cure any one at any distance as well as though he stood before them.

Not long ago John Adams, of Blakesbury, Iowa, who had been lame for 30 years, was permanently cured by Professor Adkin without a personal word. About the same time the city of Rochester, N. Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John Mumford, of Mumford, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, was speedily restored to perfect sight without an operation. From Logansport, Indiana, comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. W. Savage, a noted photographer and artist who was not only partially blind and deaf, but also suffering from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Professor Adkin.

Vitapathy cures "not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you cannot be cured, write to Professor Adkin to-day, tell him the leading symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering, and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This is positively no trifling. Professor Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvelous new book, entitled "How to be Cured and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Professor Adkin's wonderful treatment is fully and completely describes the nature of this wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick around you.

Professor Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. His medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Professor Adkin that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among the gentlemen were Rector R. B. Hawley and Dr. L. S. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far-

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